Dennison

paper ARTS & CRAFTS

50¢

FOR TEACHERS AND GROUP LEADERS

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Paper Crafts 2

Dennison PAPER ARTS AND CRAFTS

The colorful world of paper is a realm both wonderful and wide. It is bounded only by the imagination, which is, at the same time, the only effective key to its treasures.

This book will introduce you to some of the exciting things paper can do — in arts and crafts, for bulletin boards and posters, for costumes and decorations. Sometimes the pages tell and show you how to do things, not that this is the way they must be done, but that you may better know how to begin your own explorations.

The ABC's that start on page four will introduce you to basic techniques for handling Dennison Flameproof Crepe Paper and other craft and decorating materials. I know you will enjoy getting beyond the ABC's into the more exciting parts of the alphabet. When you do, this book will help make your classroom (and your classes!) more colorful and interesting throughout the year.

NATALIE FANTONY, Editor

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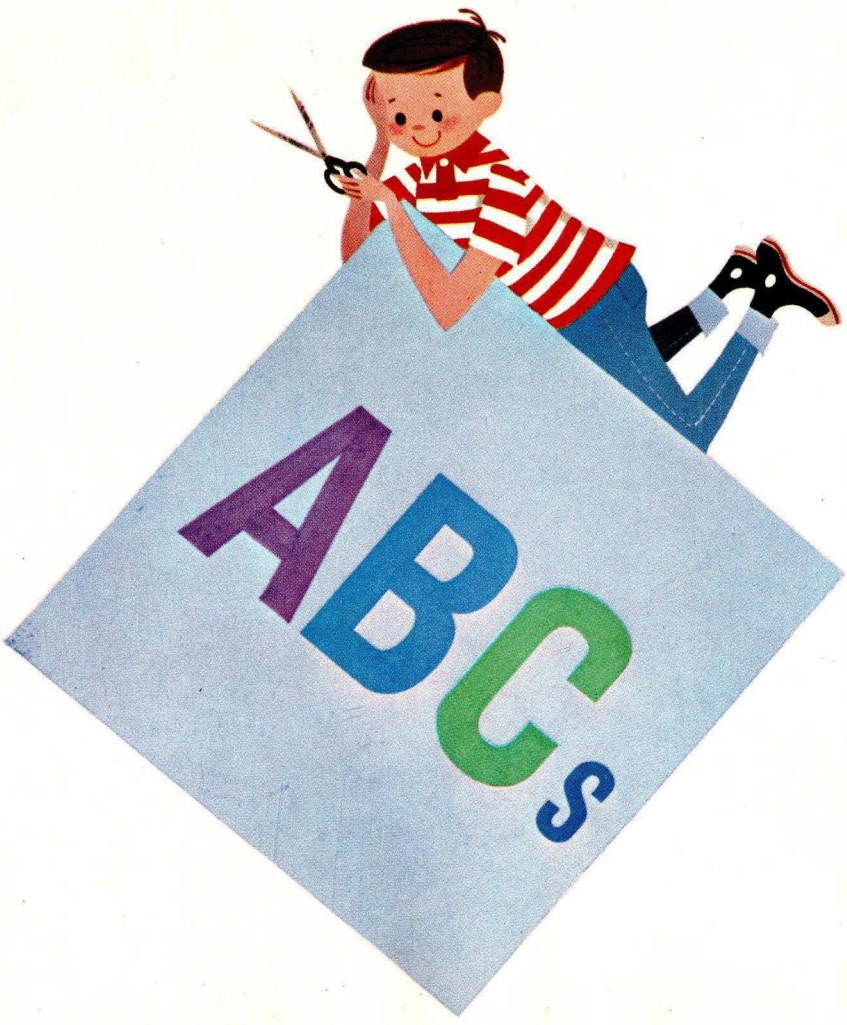
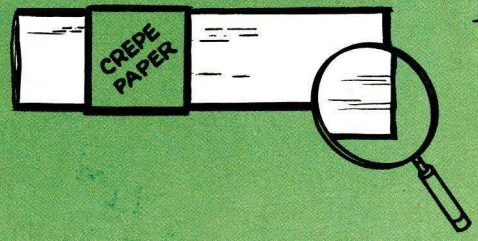
The color, texture and unique property of stretch, coupled with its economy, make Dennison Crepe Paper an excellent medium for creative experiment in the arts and crafts.

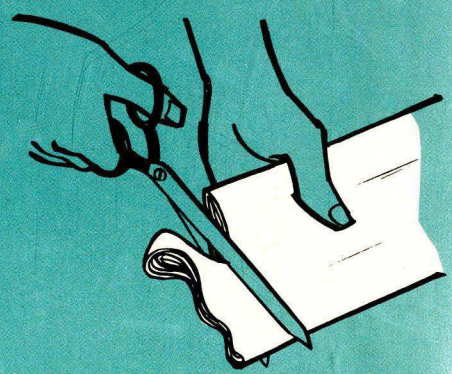
Many projects throughout this booklet incorporate the basic Crepe Paper skills and techniques shown on the following pages. Read them carefully and you will find working with Crepe Paper easier and more rewarding.





A

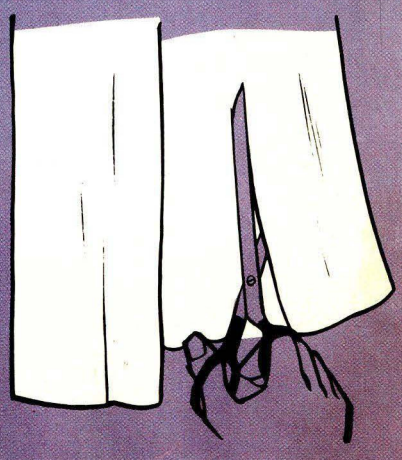
CREPE PAPER TEXTURE OR GRAIN Look closely at a fold of Crepe Paper and you will see little lines or ridges that run in the same direction along the 20″ width of the fold. This is called the grain and that is what gives Crepe Paper its stretch and texture. This is important to know because many directions call for cutting "across the grain" or "with the grain".



B

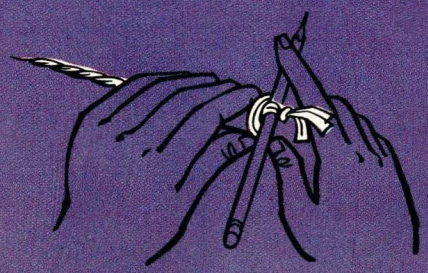
CUTTING STRIPS ACROSS THE GRAIN To cut across the grain (or across the fold), cut through the entire thickness of the fold of Crepe Paper at right angles to the grain lines, making strip the desired width.

CUTTING STRIP WITH THE GRAIN To cut with the grain, cut strip of Crepe Paper off the end of the fold, making cut parallel to the grain lines.



C

CREPE PAPER ROPE Crepe Paper rope is king-size crepe twist. Since the strips are cut wider than will fit through the twister, it is twisted with a pencil and a spool. It can be used in the same way as crepe twist but on a larger scale. For a rope about ½″ in diameter, cut fold of Crepe Paper in half to make 10″ widths. Stretch and twist one end so that you can thread it through a spool, then tie the end to a pencil. Tie the other end to a stationary object. Holding the spool in one hand, twirl the pencil around and around while holding the Crepe Paper taut. Stretch the crepe as you twirl to get a nice tight twist. For a thicker rope, use a full 20″ wide fold of crepe.

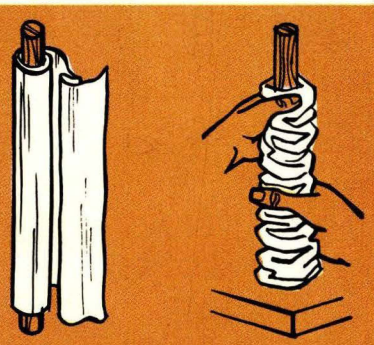


F

E

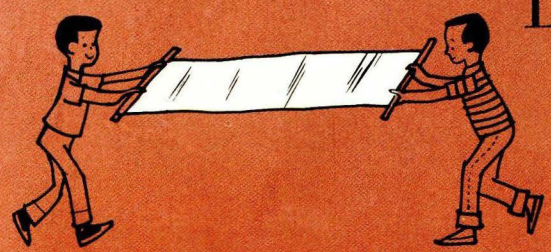
CREPE PAPER TWIST Narrow strips of Crepe Paper can be turned into raffia-like strands for weaving, braiding, etc., with a Crepe Paper Twister. Cut strips of Crepe Paper across the grain the desired width. Cut the end of the strip into a point and twist it into a tight thread that will fit through the large hole of a Crepe Paper Twister and come out the small hole. Hold twister in your left hand, holding crepe strip between thumb and index finger so that crepe stretches as it goes into twister. With your right hand, pull crepe through, giving it an extra twist as it comes out.

G



FLEXIBLE TUBES Flexible tubes can be shaped into simple animals and puppets. Wrap strip of Crepe Paper 3 or 4 times around a round stick (a pencil, dowel or broom handle, depending on size of tube you wish), grain parallel with stick. Paste end. Hold stick upright on a table and push crepe down firmly to form a flexible hollow tube. Slip off stick.

D



STRETCHING CREPE PAPER When large areas are to be covered with Crepe Paper it should be stretched fully to prevent sagging. It takes two people to stretch a full fold of Crepe Paper. Wrap each end of the unfolded package around a yardstick or ruler two or three times. Then each person holds an end and walks away from the other slowly and carefully until paper is sufficiently stretched.

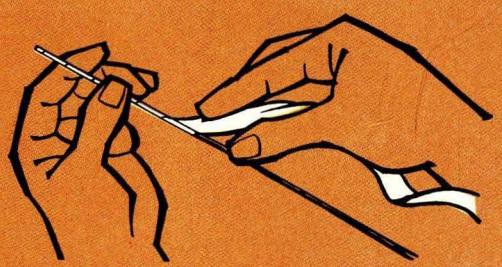
CRUSHED OR CRINKLED CREPE Wrap strips of Crepe Paper around a pencil, or broomstick, grain parallel to stick. Hold stick upright on table and push crepe down firmly as for Flexible Tubes (G). Slip tube off stick and unroll Crepe Paper carefully to preserve crinkles. Crinkled Crepe can be rerolled loosely to form quickie roses or used to cover a surface with a textured design.

H

STARCHIES Starchies are hollow Crepe Paper forms made over balloons. There are countless ways of using them as you will note as you go through this book.

Blow up balloon desired size and shape. Knot or tie opening so air cannot escape. Cut narrow strips of Crepe Paper across the grain (approximately 2″ wide; wider or narrower depending on size of balloon). Pour liquid laundry starch into a shallow bowl. (Note: PermaStarch, Sunlight, and Sta-Flo are some of the brands that we have used successfully. They are available at Super Markets.) Unfold end of crepe strip once (otherwise end will be hard to find when crepe is wet) and dip into starch. Soak just long enough to wet crepe through entire thickness of fold. Squeeze out excess starch and carefully wrap strip around balloon until it is all covered evenly with 3 or 4 layers of crepe. Crepe strips will break occasionally but patches will not show when starchy is dry. Hang up starchy to dry overnight. When completely dry, let the air out of the balloon and remove from starchy.

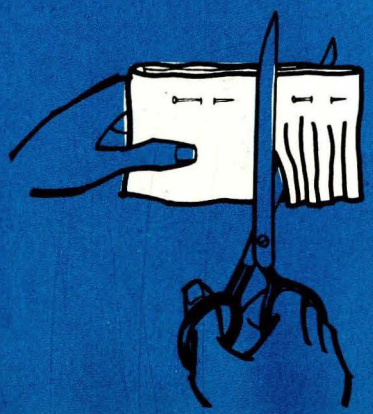
I



J

WRAPPING WIRE OR DOWEL WITH CREPE Cut Crepe Paper into ½″ wide strips across the grain (somewhat wider strip to wrap thick dowel). Paste end of strip to tip of wire or dowel. Wrap strip spirally down wire, twisting wire with one hand and guiding strip with other. Stretch fully as you wind so that crepe is smooth and tight. Paste end. To thicken wire at any point, wrap over and over.

FRINGE Cut strip of Crepe Paper across the grain desired width. Do not unfold. To prevent slipping, hold thicknesses together with common pins. Make series of cuts all along edge — close together for fine fringe, farther apart for coarse fringe.

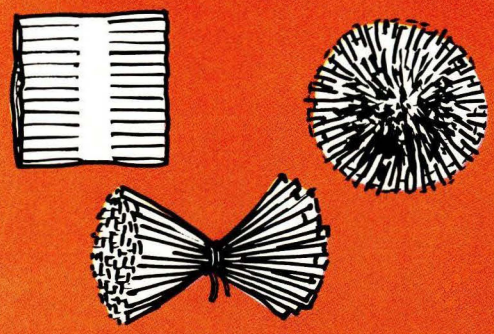


K

L

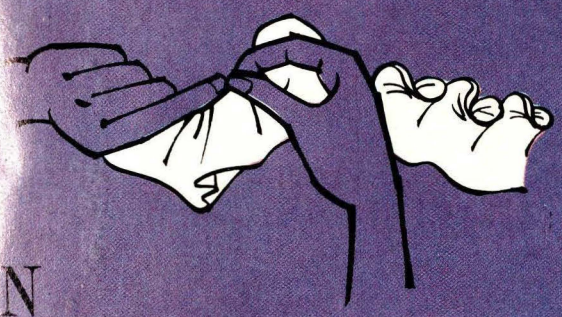
SCALLOPS Cut strip of Crepe Paper across grain desired width. Unfold and place hand on strip with middle and forefinger spread in V. Using eraser end of a pencil, pull edge of crepe between fingers. Repeat along edge at even intervals to form scallop.

M



POMPONS Cut strip of Crepe Paper across the grain. (Width of strip will be diameter of pompon.) Cut a fine fringe along both edges leaving a narrow uncut strip through center. Unfold strip and gather through center. Tie tightly through center with Spool Wire. Fluff out gathers.

TWISTED PETAL Cut strip of Crepe Paper across the grain, 3″ wide. Make cuts along one edge about 1″ apart and about 2″ deep to form petals. Unfold strip. Hold petal between forefingers and thumbs (thumb of one hand and forefinger of other hand on top). Give each petal one complete twist.



N

O

BEADING Cut narrow (between ½″ and 1″) strip of Crepe Paper across the grain. Unfold strip and hold end between thumbs and forefingers as for Twisted Petal (N). Give strip one complete twist. Repeat at even intervals to end of strip.

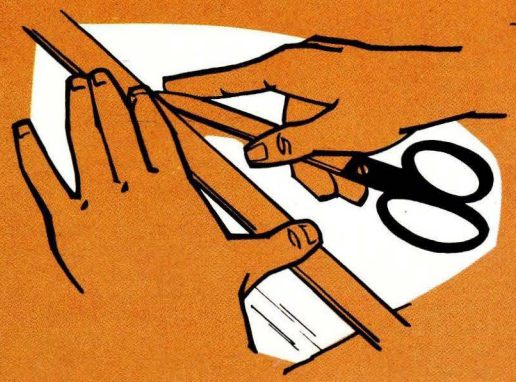
FLUTING Cut strip of Crepe Paper across grain desired width. Unfold strip and strech edge every half inch or so between forefingers and thumbs.

P

RUFFLES Cut strip of Crepe Paper across the grain twice the width of ruffle needed. Cut strip three times longer than finished ruffle. Fold strip in half lengthwise. Slip a ruler into fold and gather strip onto ruler. Replace ruler with a length of Spool Wire and tie ruffle around object.

Q

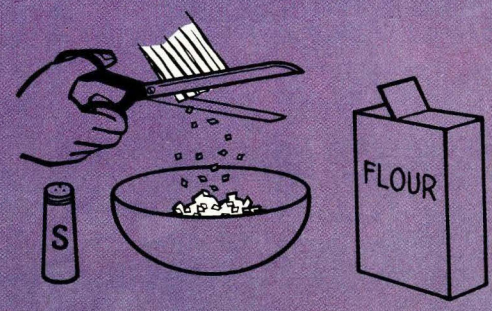
R



SCORING To make cardboard and Mat Paper fold easily for paper sculpture and the like, run scissors blade or knitting needle lightly along fold line. For straight folds use a ruler as a guide.

CREPE PAPER CLAY 1 fold Dennison Crepe Paper, 1 T. salt added to 1 cup flour (approximately), Water. Cut Crepe Paper into tiny confetti-size pieces. Place in mixing bowl. Add enough water to cover crepe and allow it to soak until soft. Drain off excess water. Add enough flour to make a stiff dough. Knead mixture until flour is all blended in with the Crepe Paper.

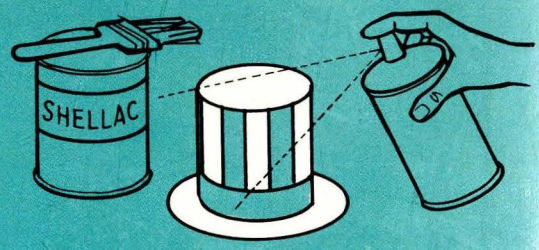
S



T

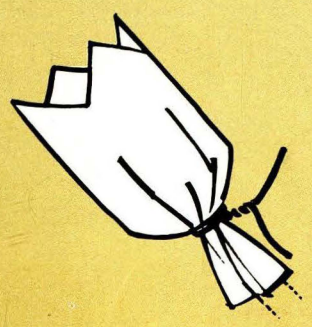
PASTING CREPE PAPER In most cases it is easier to apply paste sparingly to object or surface to be covered with Crepe Paper and not directly to the Crepe Paper itself.

U



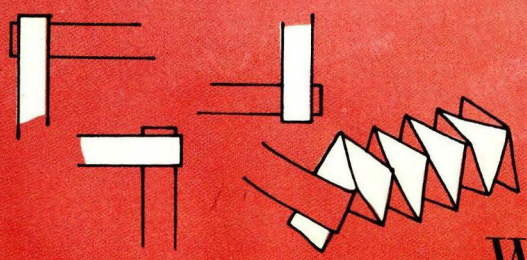
FINISHING CREPE PAPER To give objects made of Crepe Paper a more lasting finish, cover with several coats of plastic spray or white shellac. However, shellac will darken the crepe color and must be applied with an almost dry brush. Allow first coat to dry thoroughly before applying another.

V



TYING WITH SPOOL WIRE To tie with Spool Wire it is not necessary to actually make a knot. Cut wire long enough to go around object twice plus approximately three inches. Wrap wire around object pulling tightly. Then twist the two ends together several times. Cut off extra wire.

CATSTEPS Cut Crepe Paper strips across the grain desired width. Paste the ends of two strips together at right angles to each other. Fold each strip over the other alternately to the end of the strip. Paste ends. This form of two-strand braid can also be made from Mat Paper for a stiff 3-D design. Made from Crepe Paper it can be used for puppets' arms and legs to give them a jiggly animated effect.

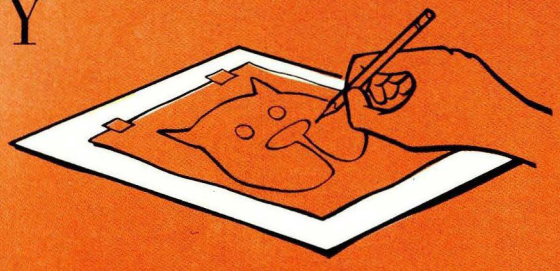


W

CURLING CREPE PAPER WITH SCISSORS Crepe Paper will curl with the grain. Hold upper part of strip between closed scissors blades and thumb. Pull scissors gently but firmly along strip to end. Mat Paper may be curled in the same way.

X

Y



TRACING AND TRANSFERRING PATTERNS To transfer a pattern to another sheet of paper (Gummed Crepe, for example), trace pattern on tracing paper with a soft pencil. Turn tracing over and place on gummed side of Gummed Crepe. Retrace design on back of tracing paper to transfer pattern. Cut out. By doing it this way your work will be neater since no pencil markings will show on the right side of design.

FISHNET Crepe Paper Fishnet is a wonderful decorative motif for the classroom and hall trims. It also makes an interesting geometric background for bulletin boards. Make cuts along one folded edge of a fold of Crepe Paper, 1″ apart and to within 1″ of opposite side. Unfold end once; turn fold around and make a second series of cuts in from the opposite direction cutting half way between the first cuts and to within 1″ of opposite fold. Carefully shake out netting, holding onto the uncut edge.

Z

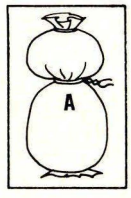
LOVE
1954
Easy-to-make projects
for each month
of the year!

JANUARY

SNOWMAN CALENDAR Cut out a snowman from White Mat Paper about seven inches high. Dress him in a hat and scarf cut from Gummed Crepe Paper. Give him Gummed Crepe features. (Or you may use a ready-made Dennison Snowman Print.) Paste a small calendar to front.

LEARN-TO-TELL-TIME CLOCK Using Dennison Pres-a-ply Numbers or Lettersets, stick numbers one through twelve in a circle on a paper plate. Cut hands from cardboard and attach to center of clock with a Brass Paper Fastener. Keep fastener loose enough so hands may be turned freely. Decorate edge with Dennison Nature Seals.

STUFFED CREPE ANIMALS Cut a 12″ square of Crepe Paper. Overlap edges parallel to grain lines and paste seam to form a tube. Gather one open end and tie closed with Spool Wire. Stuff with crumpled newspaper or tissue and tie other end closed. About one-third down from top tie again to form a head (A). Add features, legs, wings, etc. with Gummed Crepe or Mat Paper to form animal or bird of your choice.



FEBRUARY

CUPID CAROUSEL MAIL BOX Cover the side of a round hat box with a strip of White Crepe Paper. Paste a circle of Red Mat Paper to box cover and a scalloped strip of red around edge. For carousel roof, cut a triangle of Red Mat Paper, wide enough at bottom to fit across center of cover. Fold bottom edge over ½″ and paste to cover. Paste a Crepe Paper pennant to tip. Alternate 4″ Cupid Prints and 4″ Red Heart Prints around box. Cut a slit in cover to mail valentines.

LINCOLN HAT BANK Cover an empty round salt box with a strip of Black Gummed Crepe or Mat Paper. Cut a Mat Paper circle 2″ larger than diameter of box and paste to bottom for brim. Cut a slit in top for coins. Use 1″ Dennison Gold Lettersets to letter "BANK".

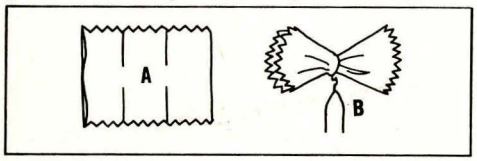
SACHET VALENTINE Cut two heart shapes from American Beauty Crepe Paper. Cut another heart ½″ smaller from a thin layer of cotton batting. Place cotton on one Crepe Paper heart and sprinkle with sachet powder. Place second crepe heart over cotton and paste edges together. Cut off the edge from a lace paper doily and paste around heart. Write a message with Silver Lettersets.

CHERRY TREE PICTURE Cut a simple tree shape from Gummed Crepe and stick to a piece of White Mat Paper. Then stick Dennison Cherry Seals all over tree. Mount on Red Mat Paper.

MARCH

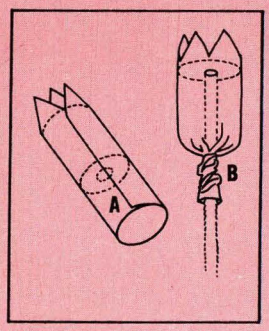
KITE Cut out a kite from Mat Paper or construction paper about 10″ long. Tie narrow strips of Crepe Paper at equal intervals along a 20″ length of string. Tape string to kite for tail. Use kites for window decorations or suspend around classroom.

LION MASK Make a lion face on the back of a yellow paper plate. Draw on eyes, nose and mouth with crayons or cut from Gummed Crepe and stick in place. Cut a 3″ wide coarse fringe from Brown Crepe Paper and paste two or three rows around plate for shaggy mane. Cut out ears from Yellow Mat Paper and paste in place. Cut out eye holes. Tape a short stick to bottom for handle.



GREEN CARNATION Cut a 3″ wide strip of Green Crepe Paper across the fold. Use pinking shears so both edges will be serrated. Cut off 15″ lengths. Refold twice and cut into 1″ wide petals along both edges leaving a ½″ strip uncut through the middle (A). Unfold and gather strip through center and tie with Spool Wire (B). Push petals together and fluff out to form flower.

APRIL



SPOOL TULIPS Cut tulips from Crepe Paper following pattern on this page. Wrap each one around a spool and paste seam (A). We used a 1½″ diameter spool. If a smaller size is used, adjust pattern to fit. Insert a yellow pipe cleaner through hole in spool and twist crepe tightly around it (B). Slip out spool. Apply a little paste to hold flower on stem. Cover stem by spiraling a ½″ width of Light Green Crepe Paper smoothly down length. Cut leaves from Light Green Crepe and paste two to each stem. Insert them into a small clay pot or use them in bouquets.

EASTER BONNET Cut a 15″ circle from Mat Paper. Cut in half and staple a length of ribbon to each end. Cut 2″ circles from pastel shades of Crepe Paper. Place the eraser end of a pencil down firmly on the center of circle, and twist to form blossoms. Paste blossoms around brim of bonnet. Cut out leaves from Green Crepe Paper and paste in between flowers.

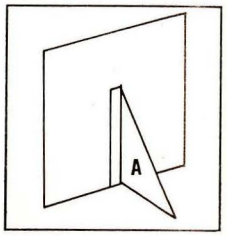
RABBIT EARS Cut out a pair of ears from White Mat Paper about 8″ long. Line with Pink Gummed Paper. Score ears down center and bend slightly so they will not curl. Cut a 1″ wide strip of Mat Paper long enough to go around head and overlap 1″. Staple ends together. Staple ears to band.

MAY

APPLE BLOSSOMS Cut two inch circles from Pink and White Crepe Paper. Twist each circle with a pencil following instructions for Easter bonnet, above. Paste the flowers to a natural branch or cut one out of Brown Mat Paper. Cut leaves from Green Crepe Paper and paste in among blossoms.

MAY BASKET Use a paper drinking cup or any unwaxed paper container for basket. Staple a ½″ strip of Mat Paper to cup for handle. Cover cup by pasting rows of Twisted Petal, Fringe, or Scalloped Crepe (Instructions on pages 6-7) around cup starting at the top and working downward.

PICTURE FRAME Cut out a frame from cardboard to fit around a picture or snapshot. Stick squares of Gummed Crepe to the corners. Cover sections between by wrapping evenly with strands of Crepe Twist made from 2″ widths of crepe (Instructions on page 5.) Cut another piece of cardboard same size as frame for back. Paste picture to back then paste frame around picture. Paste a triangle of cardboard to back so picture will stand up (A).



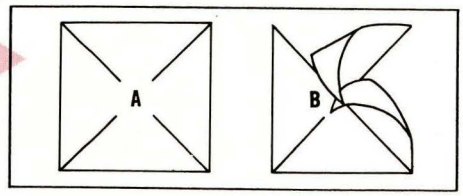
JUNE

QUICKIE ROSES Cut off 6″ lengths from Red or Pink Crepe Paper Streamers. Roll each strip around a pencil. Push Crepe Paper toward center from both ends and pinch together tightly (A). Slip off pencil and unroll crepe preserving the crinkled effect. Form rose by rerolling crepe loosely around itself. Pinch bottom together and tie a green pipe cleaner around base for stem. Twist a ready-made rose leaf around stem.

BIRD MOBILE Bend a 36″ wire into a ring and hook ends together so it will not come apart. (A thin wire coat hanger works well.) Cut six 20″ lengths of narrow ribbon or yarn and tie around wire ring leaving equal lengths of ribbon at each end. Tape six different Bird Decorative Prints to one end of ribbons. (Cover backs of Bird Prints with Gummed Paper or paint with tempera so birds will be colorful on both sides.) Gather the other ribbon ends together and tie together at top. Suspend from this point.

TRINKET OR COLLECTION BOX Paint a cigar box in any color you wish. Decorate with Seals, or Gummed Paper designs. With Gold Lettersets label box.

JULY



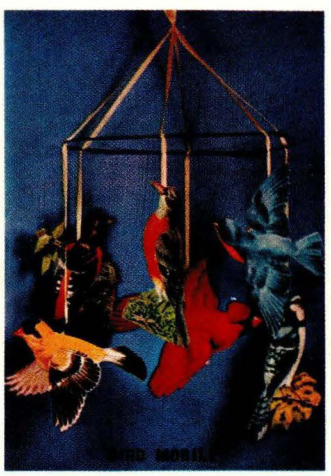
TWIRLER Cut out an 8″ square from colored Mat Paper. Make diagonal cuts from each corner to within 2″ of center (A). Bring alternate corners to center and paste (B).

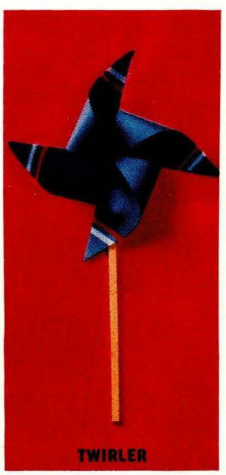
Attach twirler to tip of a dowel with a common pin. Put pin through center of twirler then through a small bead or ½″ thickness of cork before pinning to stick. Decorate arms of twirler with seals or strips of Gummed Crepe if you wish.

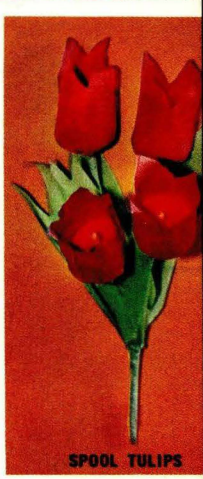
VACATION SCRAPBOOK Fold a 12″ x 18″ piece of colored Mat Paper in half to form a cover 12″ x 9″. Insert sheets of typing paper or brown wrapping paper between fold for pages. Secure in place with Brass Paper Fasteners or a loop of ribbon. Decorate cover with Nature Seals and write "MY VACATION" with Gold Lettersets. A neat way to save postcards, match covers, maps, etc. from a special summer trip.

4TH OF JULY NOISE MAKER Place a handful of paper clips

TRINKET OR COLLECTION BOX


BIRD MOBILE


TWIRLER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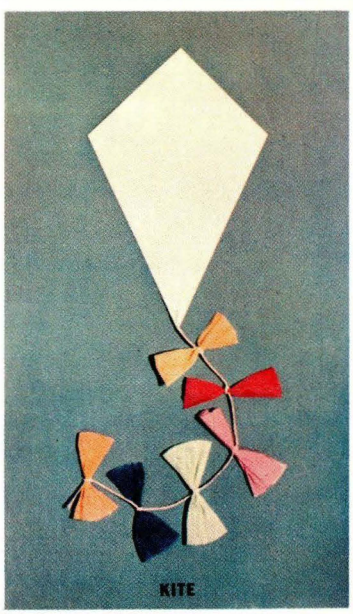
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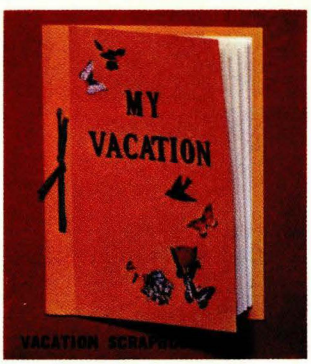

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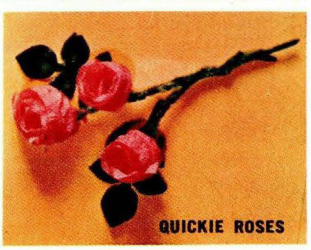
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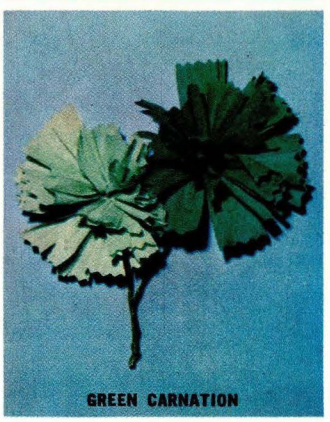
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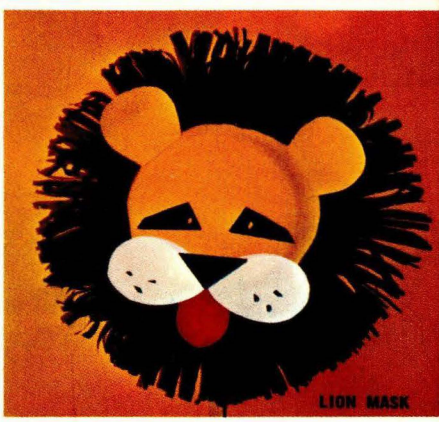
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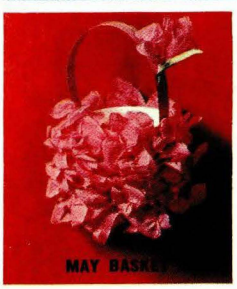
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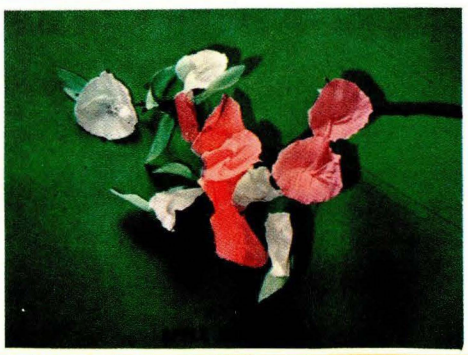
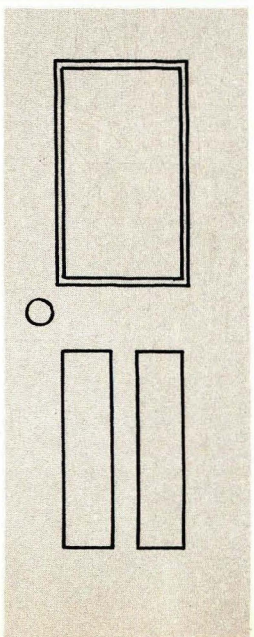
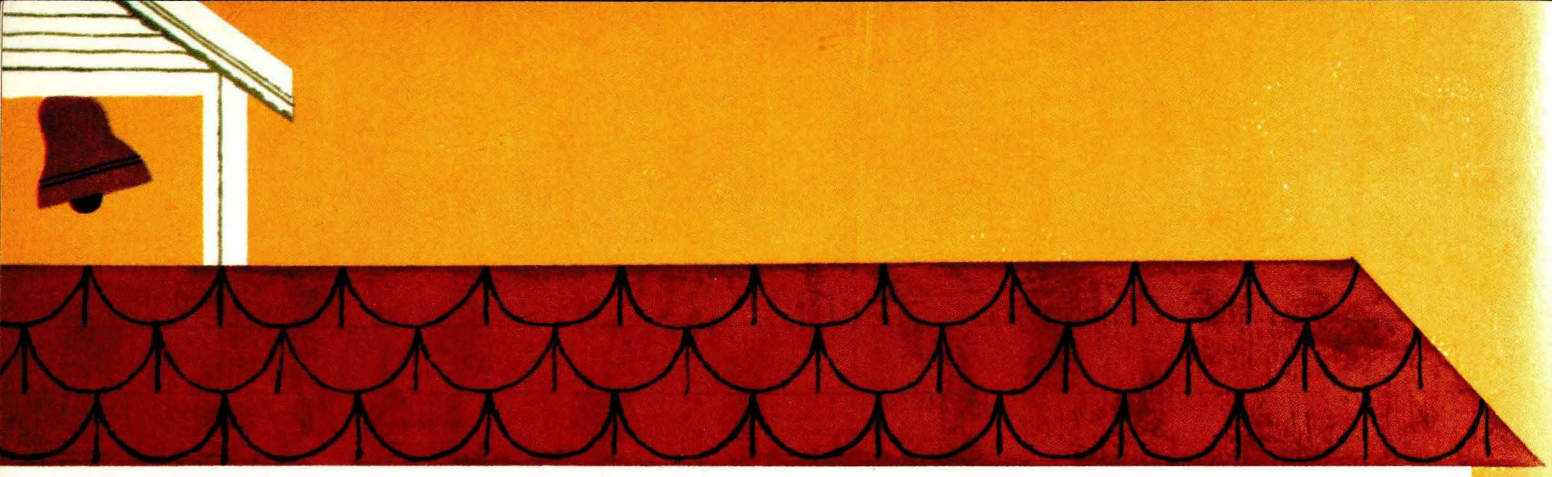


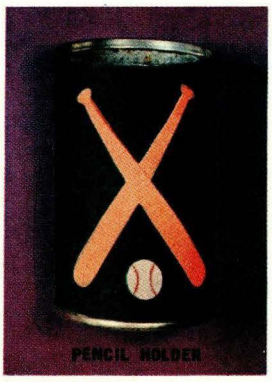
RABBIT EARS





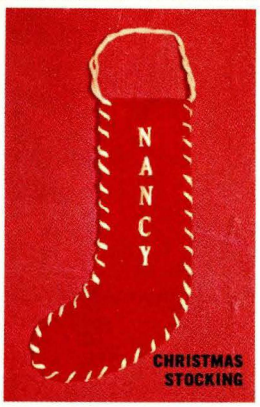
LITTER BAG

INDIAN HEADBAND


PENCIL HOLDER

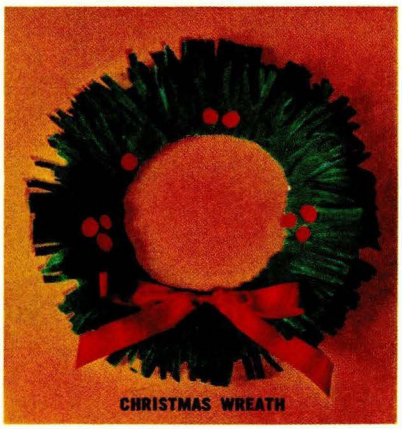
PINE CONE TURKEY

4TH OF JULY NOISE MAKER



CHRISTMAS STOCKING

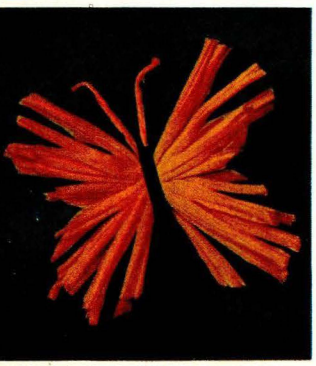
SKELETON FINGER PUPPET

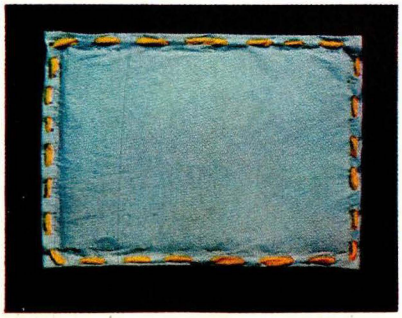

CHRISTMAS WREATH

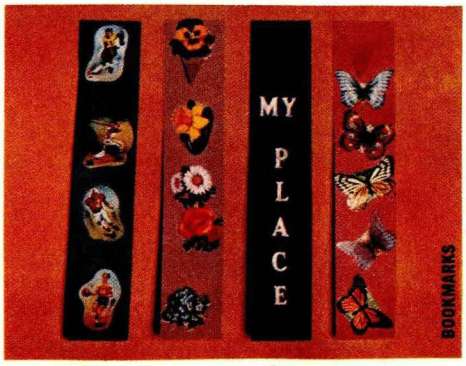
PILGRIM

CONE CANDY HOLDER

CAT MOBILE







between two small aluminum pie plates and staple together. Scotch tape a few lengths of Red, White and Blue Streamers around plate. These can also double as maracas in a class rhythm band.

AUGUST

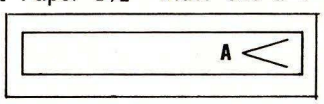
BUTTERFLY HAIR ORNAMENT Using 1″ wide strips, make Crepe Twist from a pastel shade of Crepe Paper. Loosely wrap strand of twist around a 1½″ wide strip of cardboard 20 times. Slip a length of Spool Wire between strands and cardboard and pull tightly together. Cut strands from cardboard and open. Trim edges into butterfly shape. Cut a narrow strip of Black Gummed Crepe for body and stick over wire. Tightly twist two strands of twist at head to form antennae. Insert a bobby pin through wire in back to hold on hair.

ORIENTAL FAN Cut a strip of Mat Paper 8″ wide and 26″ long. Decorate both sides with Dennison Flower and Butterfly Seals. Accordion pleat, making each fold about ¾″ wide. Scotch tape one end closed. Double a 15″ length of Crepe Paper twist and paste ends around bottom of fan, leaving a generous loop to hang around wrist.

LITTER BAG FOR CAR Fold down top of a generous-sized paper bag twice to the inside. Decorate front of bag with Gummed Crepe Paper — an original version of a litterbug, perhaps. Make one for front and back seat. Tape to car in a convenient spot.

SEPTEMBER

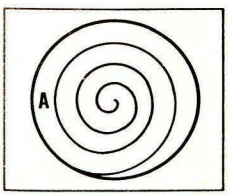
BOOKMARKS Cut 8″ strips of Mat Paper 1½″ wide. Cut a V-shaped notch at top end (A) to clip over page. Decorate with Lettersets and Seals.



FLOOR MAT TO SIT ON Fold several sheets of newspaper in quarters to make a pad. Cover with a double thickness of Crepe Paper. (Use a light shade of crepe — dark shades may rub off on clothing.) Fold crepe edges over once and staple together. Punch holes around four sides of mat and lace with contrasting color of Crepe Paper Twist (Instruction E, page 5).

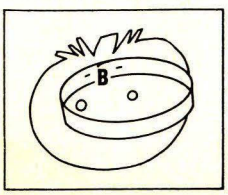
PENCIL HOLDER Paint a small fruit juice can or cover it with a piece of Gummed Crepe. Decorate with Nature Seals or original designs cut from Gummed Crepe.

OCTOBER



CAT MOBILE Cut a simple cat shape from Black Mat Paper about 10″ high. Give him two Green Gummed Crepe eyes and a set of Black Mat Paper whiskers. Cut out a 6″ circle from Black Mat Paper and starting from outer edge, cut a spiral into the center making strip about ¾″ wide (A). Paste spiral to bottom of cat for tail. Attach a length of black thread to head to suspend from above.

PUMPKIN FACE MASK Start with a 16″ Dennison Pumpkin Print.



Hold up to face and mark where eyes will come and cut peep holes. Then make a funny or scary face with Gummed Crepe Paper and stick to pumpkin. (Re-cut eye holes through Gummed Crepe.) Make a headband from a 1″ wide strip of Mat Paper cut long enough to go around head and overlap 1″. Overlap ends and staple. Paste or staple to back of pumpkin in proper position (B).

SKELETON FINGER PUPPET Cut two round holes large enough to accommodate fingers at leg joints of a 7″ Skeleton Print. Cut off legs just below finger holes. To operate, slip index and third finger through holes and use fingers as legs.

NOVEMBER

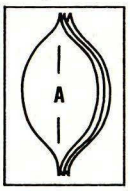
INDIAN HEADBAND Cut a 1½″ band of Red Mat Paper long enough to go around head and overlap 1″. Staple ends together. Decorate with Gummed Crepe Indian symbols. Cut two feathers from Yellow Mat Paper and staple to back of band.

PILGRIM PUPPET Wrap a 7″ long cardboard tube with a piece of Black Gummed Paper. One inch down from top stick a 1″ strip of Pink Gummed Paper for face. Cut out a circle from Black Mat Paper 1″ larger than diameter of tube. Cut out center of circle to fit over tube for hat brim. Draw eyes and mouth with crayon. Cut out collar and belt from Gummed Paper and stick it in place. Cut arms from Mat Paper and paste to sides. Cut out a finger hole in back of pilgrim so he can be used as a puppet.

PINE CONE TURKEY Cut a 3″ x 8″ strip of Blue Crepe Paper. Cut one edge into scallops. Gather other end and staple together. Fan out scalloped edge and paste to flat end of a pine cone. Wrap a yellow pipe cleaner around center of cone and bend ends for feet. Cut an oval from Red Mat Paper for head. Add beak and eyes with crayons and paste to a red pipe cleaner. Twist end of pipe cleaner around tip of cone. Bend legs until turkey is balanced and will stand up.

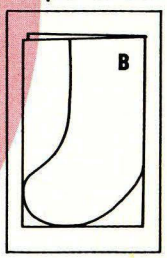
DECEMBER

CONE CANDY HOLDER With rubber cement stick two sheets (different colors) of Foil Gift Wrap back to back. Cut out 4½″ squares. Overlap opposite corners to form cone and staple. Make a small hole at top to attach a tree hanger. Fill with candy or nuts and hang on the Christmas tree.



SHINY BAUBLE Paste sheets of colored Foil Gift Wrap back to back as for cone above. Cut out six ornament shapes following pattern on this page or use a circle, diamond or star shape. Staple all six together down center (A). Open out sections to form three-dimensional ornament. Attach a tree hanger to tip.

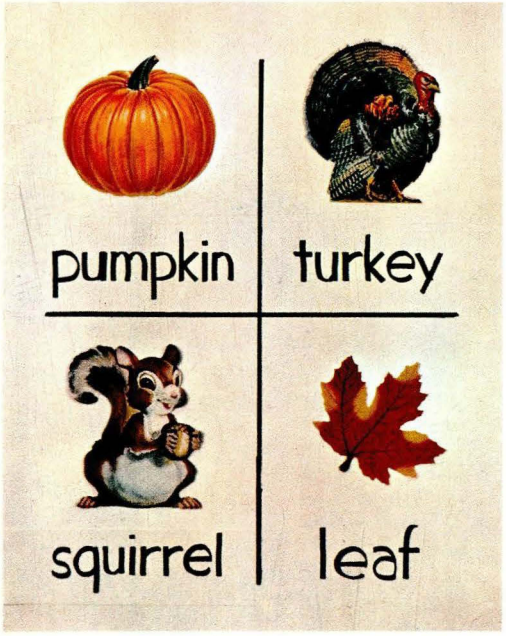
CHRISTMAS STOCKING Fold a piece of Red Crepe Paper in half with the grain. Following diagram B, cut out stocking. Paste edges together leaving top open. With a paper punch make holes around stocking ½″ in from edge and about 1″ apart. Lace with a length of White Crepe Paper Twist or yarn. Make a loop from a double strand of Twist or yarn and paste to top of stocking. Write name with Gold Lettersets.



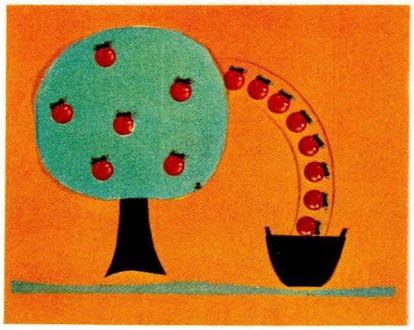
CHRISTMAS WREATH Cut out center from a paper plate. Cut 2½″ wide strips of Green Crepe Paper across the fold. Make fringe along one side by slashing with scissors to 1″ of opposite side. Paste two or three rows of fringe around plate. Add red berries cut from Gummed Crepe and a ribbon bow.

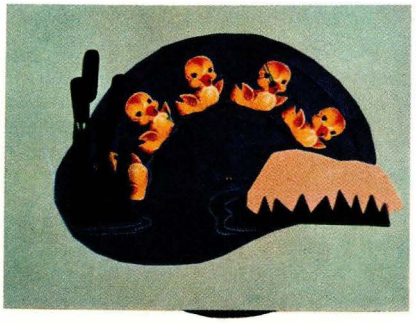
SEE AND LEARN

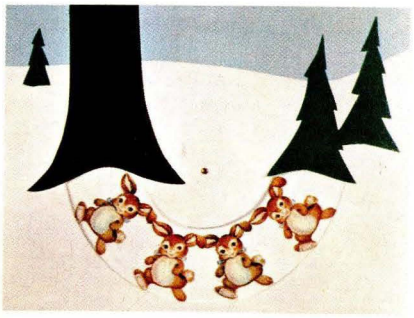
Decorative Prints can be a valuable aid in teaching many subjects at the primary grade and kindergarten level. At the same time they add colorful decorations to the classroom. Use them to help teach numbers, arithmetic, spelling, word association and even foreign languages. Your own classroom experience will suggest other uses. Whenever possible tie in lessons with special holidays or seasons by using appropriate seasonal prints.



Words and pictures decorate the classroom and teach spelling at the same time.

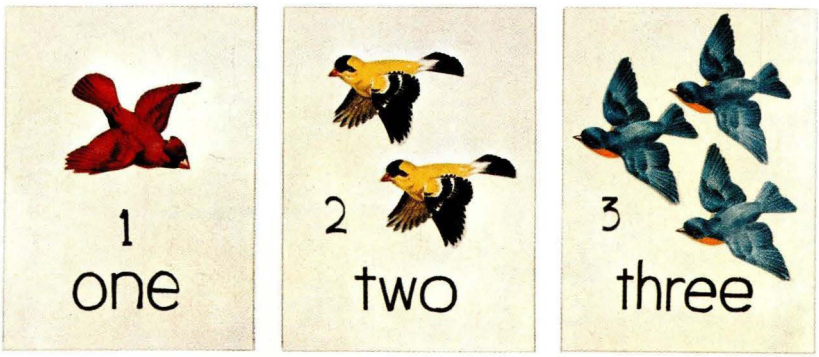




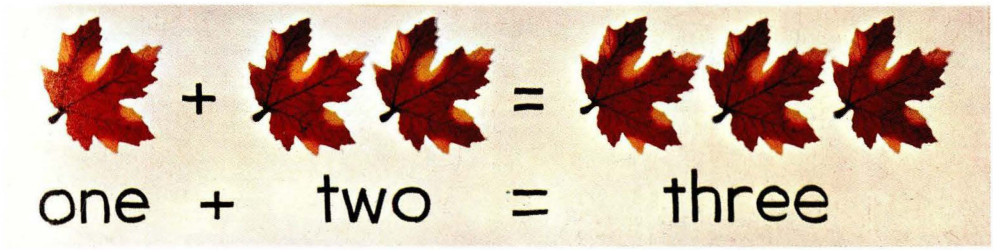


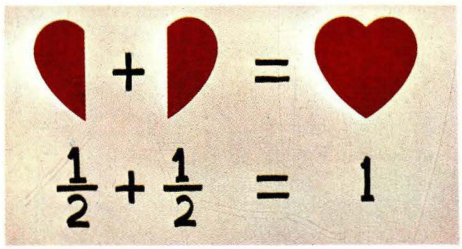
ARITHMETIC WHEELS Arithmetic wheels can help pupils learn to count and visualize simple addition and subtraction problems. Decorative Print Animals or Nature Seals are arranged on a paper circle. This is attached to the back of another sheet of paper from which a section has been cut out so that as circle is turned, figures become visible one at a time and disappear one at a time. If a simple scene is constructed (ducks swimming on a millpond, bunnies running into their nest, apples falling from a tree) charts will have extra appeal.

To Make: Cut out 14″ circles from construction paper or Mat Paper and paste from one to ten small Decorative Prints or Seals around edge. Sketch a simple scene on a sheet of construction paper (approximately 16″ x 20″) similar to those illustrated here. Cut designs from Gummed Crepe and stick in place. Mark off crescent shaped area where prints will show and cut out. It should be just large enough to show all prints or seals at the same time. Position circle in back of design so prints will show through opening and fasten together with a brass paper fastener.



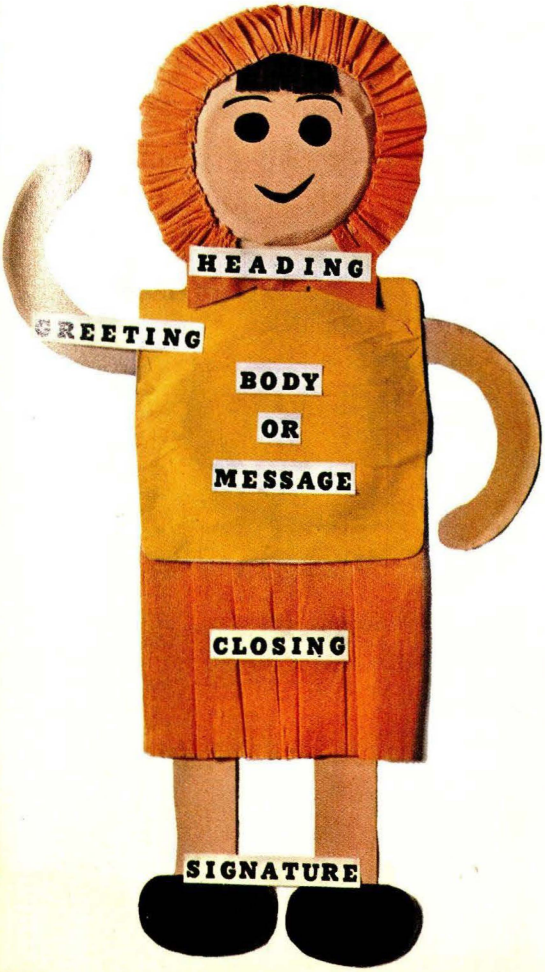
Learning to count is more fun when you can count birds and animals. Make a series of cards from one to ten using Decorative Prints. Letter the word and numeral with felt-tip marker.

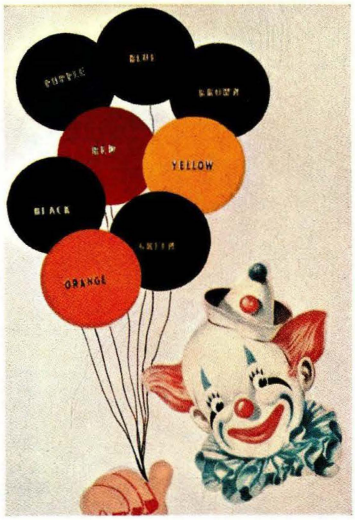




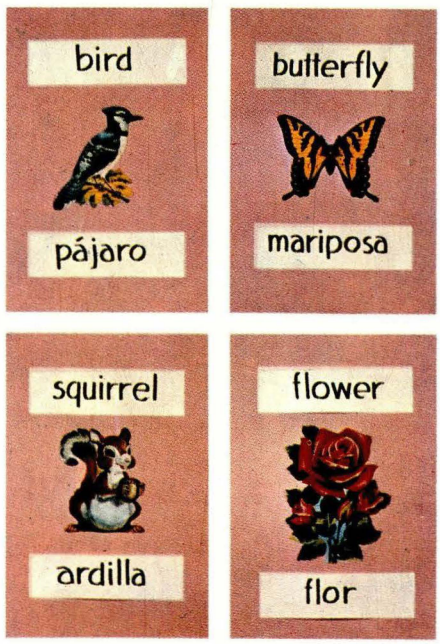
Simple arithmetic problems are more easily grasped if pupils can associate abstract numbers with actual objects.

LUCY LETTER RIGHT Attach a round paper plate to a square paper plate. Cut two arms from a round plate and staple one on each side of the square plate. Cut two legs out of Mat Paper and staple them to the bottom of the square plate. Dress Lucy in Crepe Paper. With Black Gummed Letters, spell out the different parts of a letter on two inch strips of white Mat Paper. Paste them to Lucy in the correct order: HEADING, GREETING, BODY OR MESSAGE, CLOSING and SIGNATURE. A quick way to learn the five parts of a letter.





Colors are remembered when associated with a happy clown holding balloons. Cut balloons from Gummed Paper and stick on Mat Paper background. Add a Clown Print and a hand cut from Gummed Paper. Draw strings with felt marker. Put names of colors on each balloon with Gold Lettersets.



Foreign language lessons are more firmly etched on young minds when presented pictorially as well as verbally. Many Dennison Decorative Prints tie in with vocabulary building.

HOW TO DESIGN MORE INTE

An important focal point in any classroom, the bulletin board should be attractive and interesting as well as instructive.

Imaginative use of color, variety in the treatment of the different elements and thought to the principles of good design will all help to "put across" the message and make it stick.

VARY THE BACKGROUND With Crepe Paper you can vary the texture and color of the background to suit the topic or season.

For a smooth surface, stretch Crepe Paper fully before stapling to board. Use full 20" widths of crepe either horizontally or vertically, as you prefer.

Crepe Paper Fishnet (Instruction Z, page 9) creates an interesting hexagon or beehive pattern.

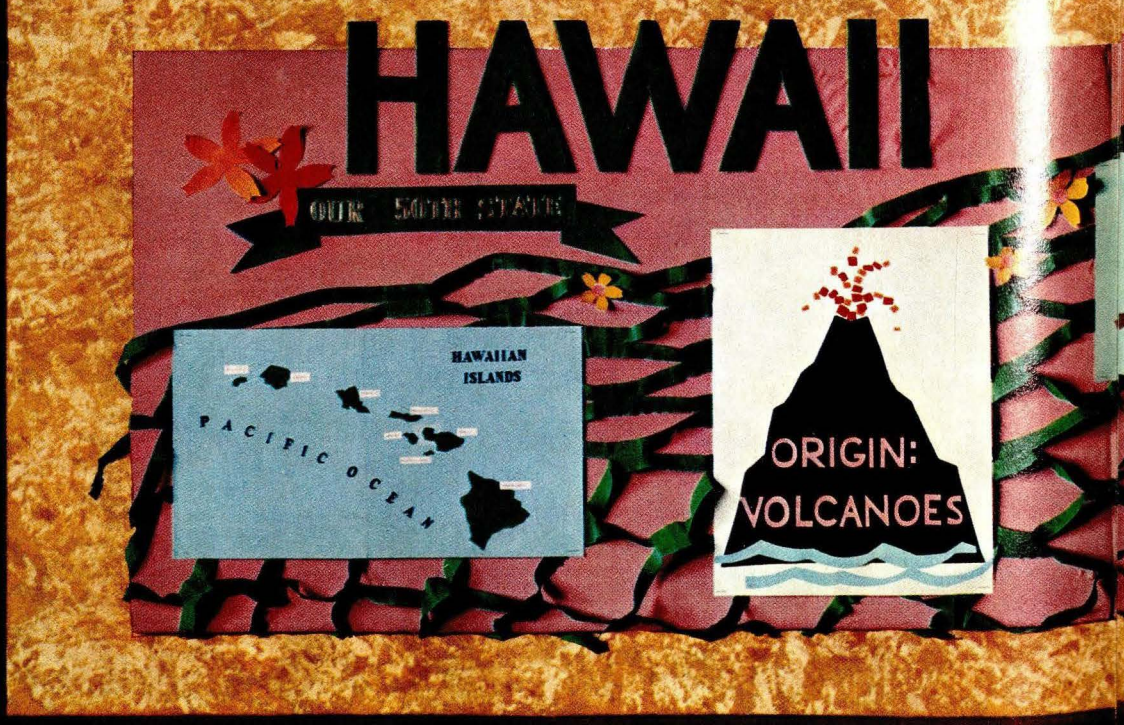
Crepe Paper also comes in brick and stone-wall patterns for a ready-made design.

USE DIFFERENT KINDS OF LETTERING Simple block letters can be cut from Mat Paper, Gummed Crepe, Gummed Paper, printed gift wrapping paper or colored foil paper for dynamic easily read headings.

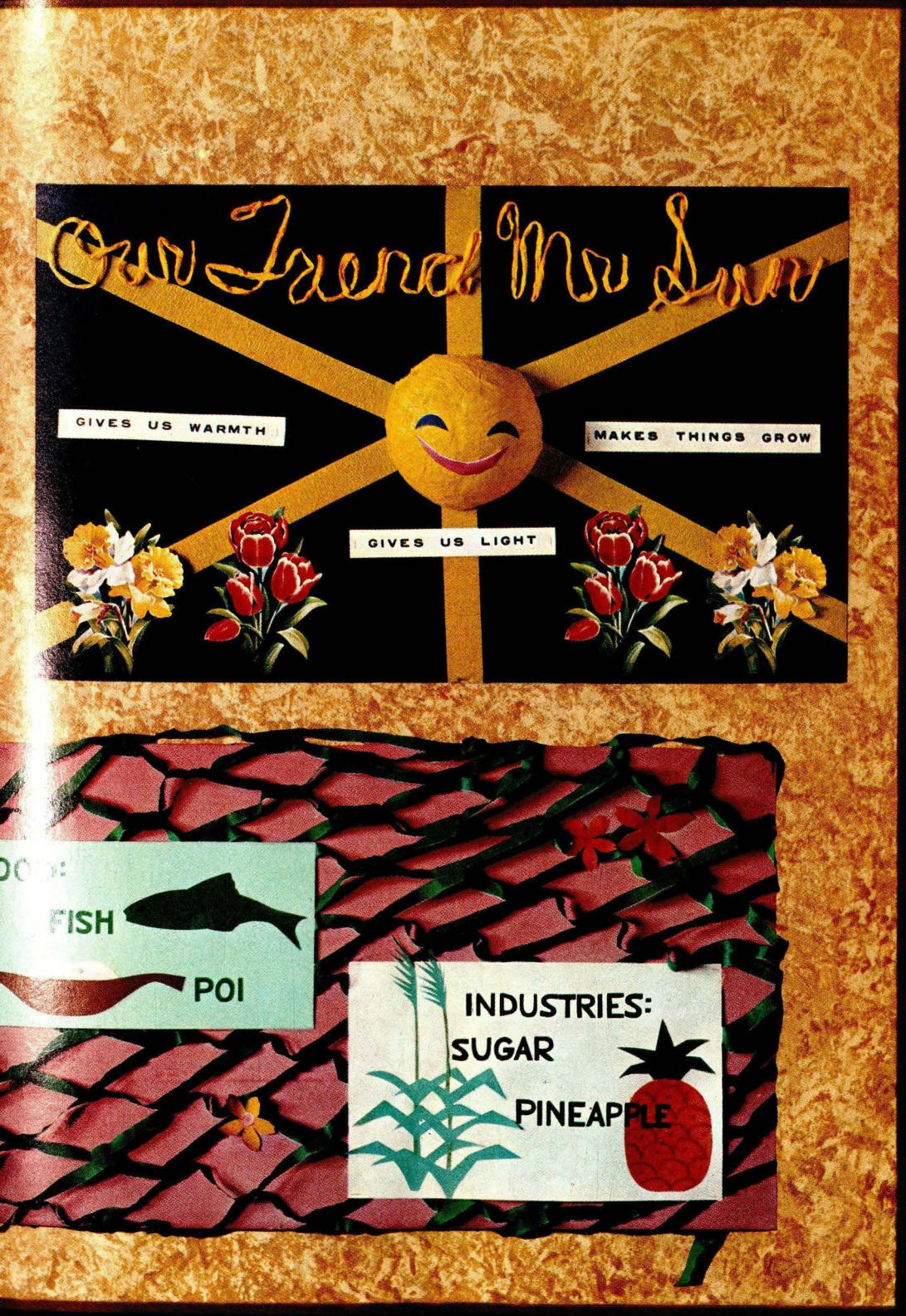
For more dimension, cut letters from corrugated cardboard and cover with any of the papers mentioned above. Cut the letters at right angles to the corrugation to make an interesting edge. (Note: many letters can be used reversed. Cover each side with a different color to be used at different times.) Cardboard letters are very sturdy and can be used over and over again.

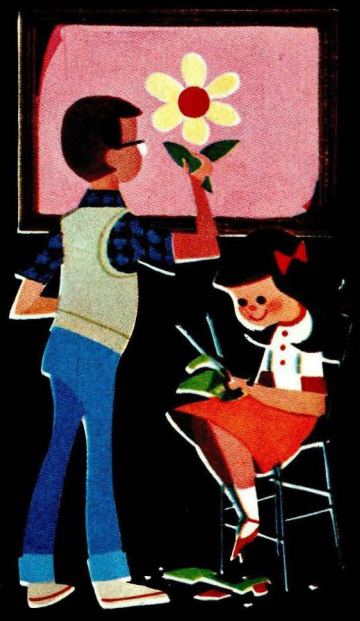
Wire or Crepe Paper Twist lend themselves to script lettering. Wrap #7 Wire with ½" strips of Crepe Paper or use wires unwrapped. Bend into shape and pin to board.

"Write" message with Crepe Paper Twist or Rope (Instructions E and F, page 5). Paste to a sheet of Mat Paper or pin directly to bulletin board. If you wish you can dip Twist or Rope into liquid laundry starch. Squeeze out excess starch. Then form words or letters



RESTING BULLETIN BOARDS





on waxed paper and let dry. This technique was used on "Our Friend Mr. Sun", page 19.

Gold Foil Lettersets and Pres-a-ply letters and numerals make easily read sub-heads.

CREATE DIMENSION Cardboard letters held away from the board with common pins create dimension and cast pleasing shadows. Wire lettering and starched Crepe Twist letters can be treated in the same way.

Starchies, whole or halved, (Instruction I, page 6) are lightweight and easily stapled or pinned to board. Different shapes and sizes will suggest many uses. "Mr. Sun" is a halved starchy.

Mat or construction paper folded into paper sculpture forms (Instructions, page 30) give a third dimension.

UNIFY ELEMENTS Crepe Paper Twist adds a functional as well as decorative touch by tying elements together as in THANKSGIVING DAY bulletin board.

Narrow streamers of Crepe Paper (cut across the fold, any desired width) act as a unifying motif in a way similar to Crepe Twist.

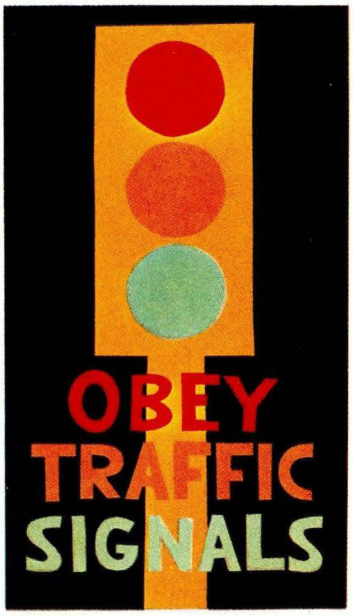
Different size photographs or drawings become more harmonious mounted alike on Mat Paper backgrounds. (Note OBSERVE bulletin board, page 21.)

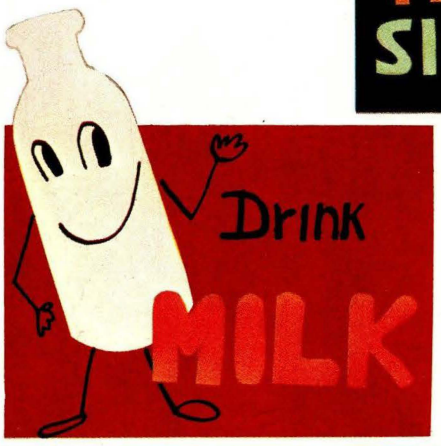
BASIC
FOODS
OBSERVE

CUT PAPER DESIGNS Brightly-colored gummed paper, especially Gummed Crepe Paper, is an excellent medium for posters. Cut paper designs lend themselves well to poster work because the elements can be arranged and rearranged until a pleasing pattern emerges. Posters need not always conform to a specific size or shape. Lettering and design of Fire Prevention poster worked out better using 15″ x 20″ sheet horizontally.

Milk bottle on Drink Milk poster (9″ x 12″) is given personality by adding face, arms and legs with felt-tipped marker.

Safety poster (11″ x 20″) uses Gummed Paper basic shapes of circles and rectangles to make traffic light. Lettering repeats the colors of the circles.

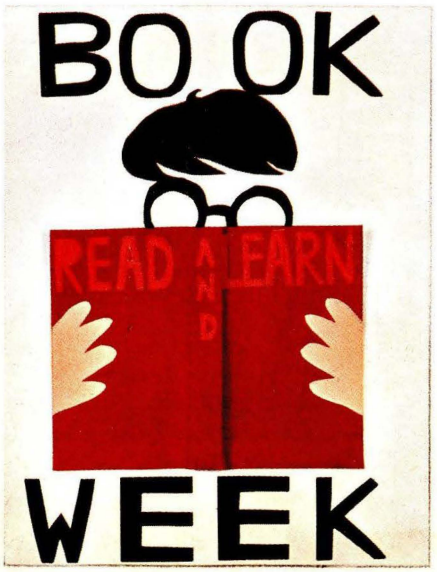




PAPER SCULPTURE POSTERS
Add dimension and interest to posters with simple paper sculpture forms. (More about paper sculpture on page 30.)

Christmas Pageant angel has paper curls and accordion pleated wings added to simple basic shapes of a circle head and triangle body.

Book Week poster has a rectangle of Red Mat Paper folded to form a book and pasted so it stands away from background. Other elements are cut from Gummed Crepe Paper.

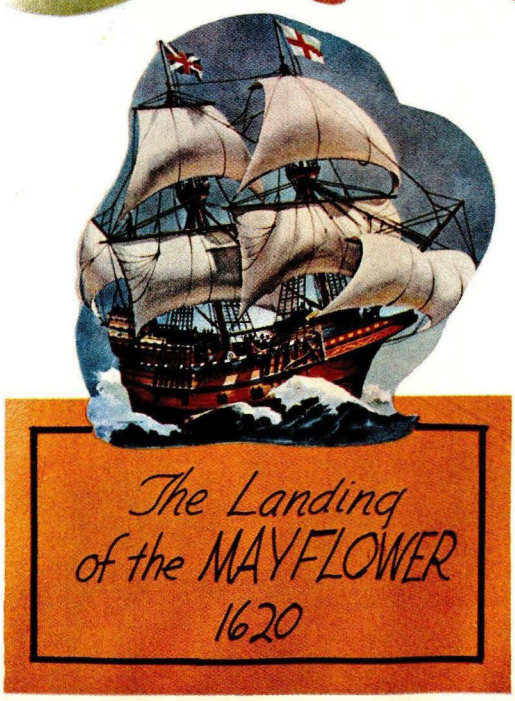


A poster has to catch the eye and tell its story at a glance. To do this, posters should be kept simple and uncluttered.

Three rules to remember for good poster design are:

1. Make design elements as large as possible.
2. Keep the message short and to the point.
3. Use bold contrasts of color.

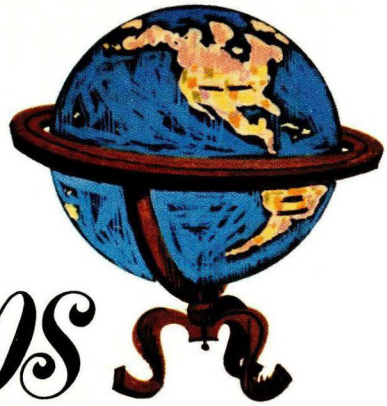
DECORATIVE PRINTS For quick, colorful, ready-made effects call upon Decorative Prints to do poster duty. There are many seasonal and everyday ones to choose from. Use them to commemorate special holidays and announce social functions.



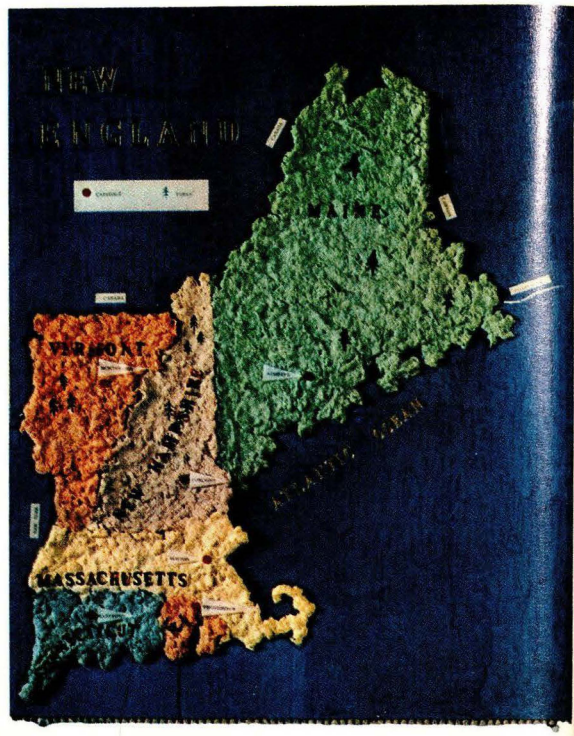
POSTER MOBILES Combine two art forms — posters and mobiles — to make poster mobiles. (More about mobiles on page 38.) Decorative Prints can again play an important part. Many designs come facing both right and left. They can be pasted back to back to show from both sides as they turn.

Washington and Lincoln Silhouettes and Shield Print are suspended from #7 Wires. Message is cut from Gummed Crepe and stuck on a strip of White Mat Paper. To prevent paper from curling, score through length and bend slightly (Instructions, page 8.)

Signs of Spring mobile has three Jonquil Prints stapled together at the top. A Yellow Mat Paper sunburst containing message is suspended from flowers and to that is suspended a Robin Print.

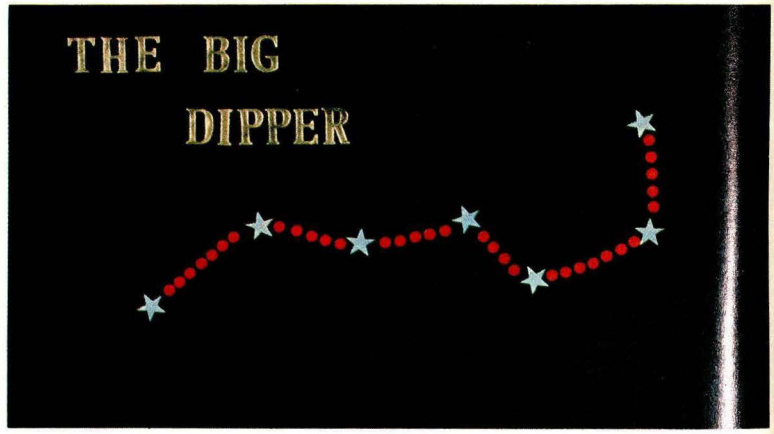


Maps & Charts



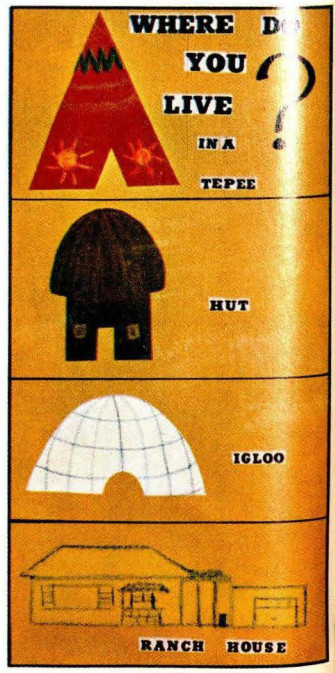
Crepe Paper in its various forms adds color and interest to the making of maps and charts.

The New England States map is an example of the use of Crepe Clay. (The recipe for clay is on page 8.) The states were outlined on a piece of heavy cardboard. Then a half-inch layer of clay was applied using a different color for each state. When the map was thoroughly dry, names of places were added with Gummed Letters. Clay can also be built up to show lakes, hills, mountain ranges and other topographical features.

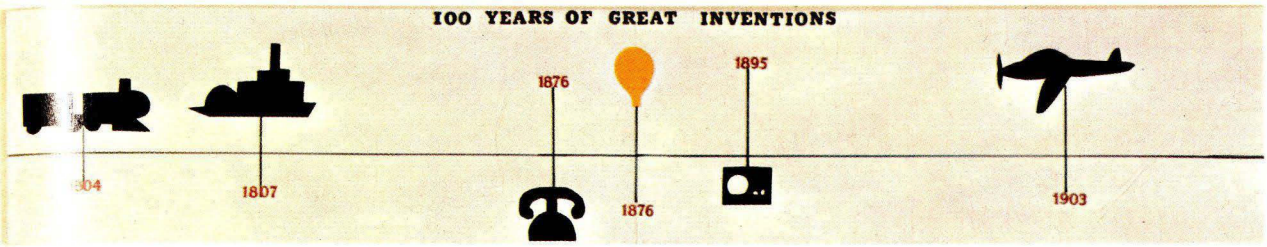


The relief map of the South Pole was made by building up layers of Crepe Paper dipped in starch. Again the map was outlined on cardboard. Then ten-inch squares of crepe paper were dipped in liquid laundry starch, the excess starch squeezed out and applied to the cardboard following the outline. The terrain was built up by adding more layers of crepe. The ocean is one layer of Turquoise Blue Crepe Paper applied in three-inch strips. When map was thoroughly dry, names of places were added with Gold Lettersets and small flags.

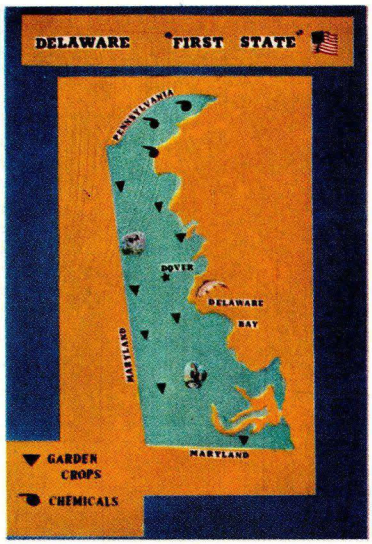
Maps are also effective made of Gummed Crepe Paper mounted on Mat or construction paper. Use Gummed Signal Dots to indicate cities and towns. Spell out names of countries, states, etc. with Gummed Letters. To indicate natural resources, industries, or products, use Nature Seals where appropriate or cut designs from gummed paper.

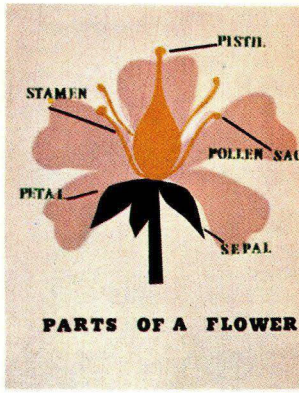


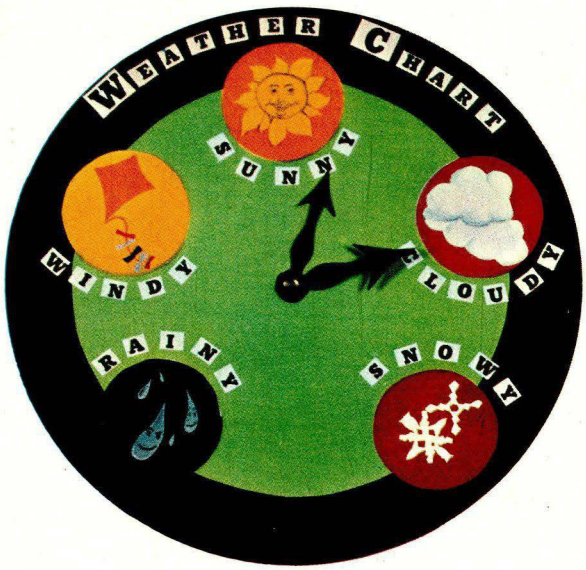
Charts can be useful in teaching almost any subject. Gummed Crepe Paper can be the basic material to make them colorful, informative and fun to make. Mount on Mat or construction paper and decorate with Gummed Lettersets, Stars, Signal Dots, crayons or felt-tipped pens.

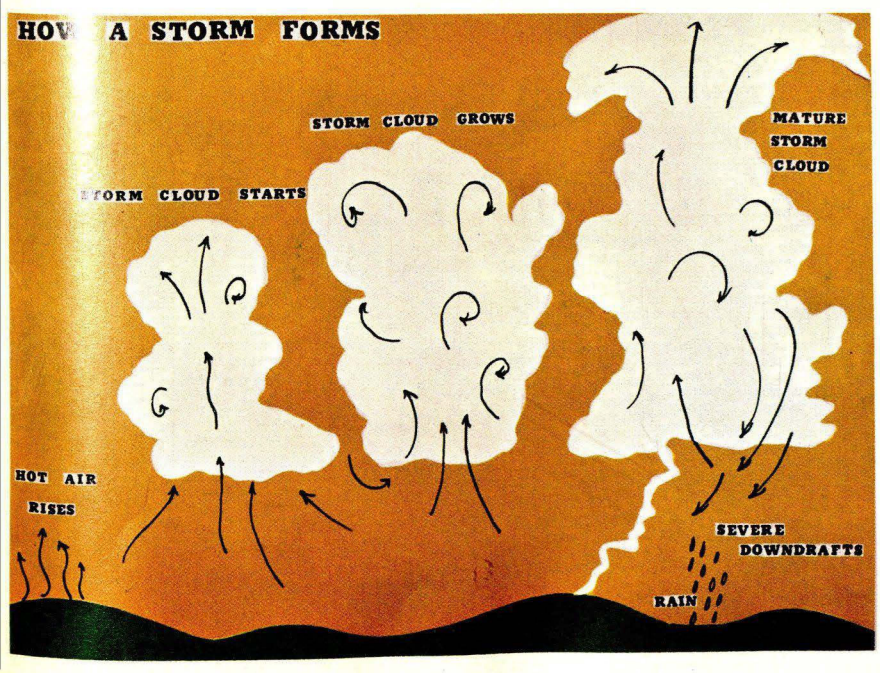

100 YEARS OF GREAT INVENTIONS
1804
1807
1876
1876
1895
1903

ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN

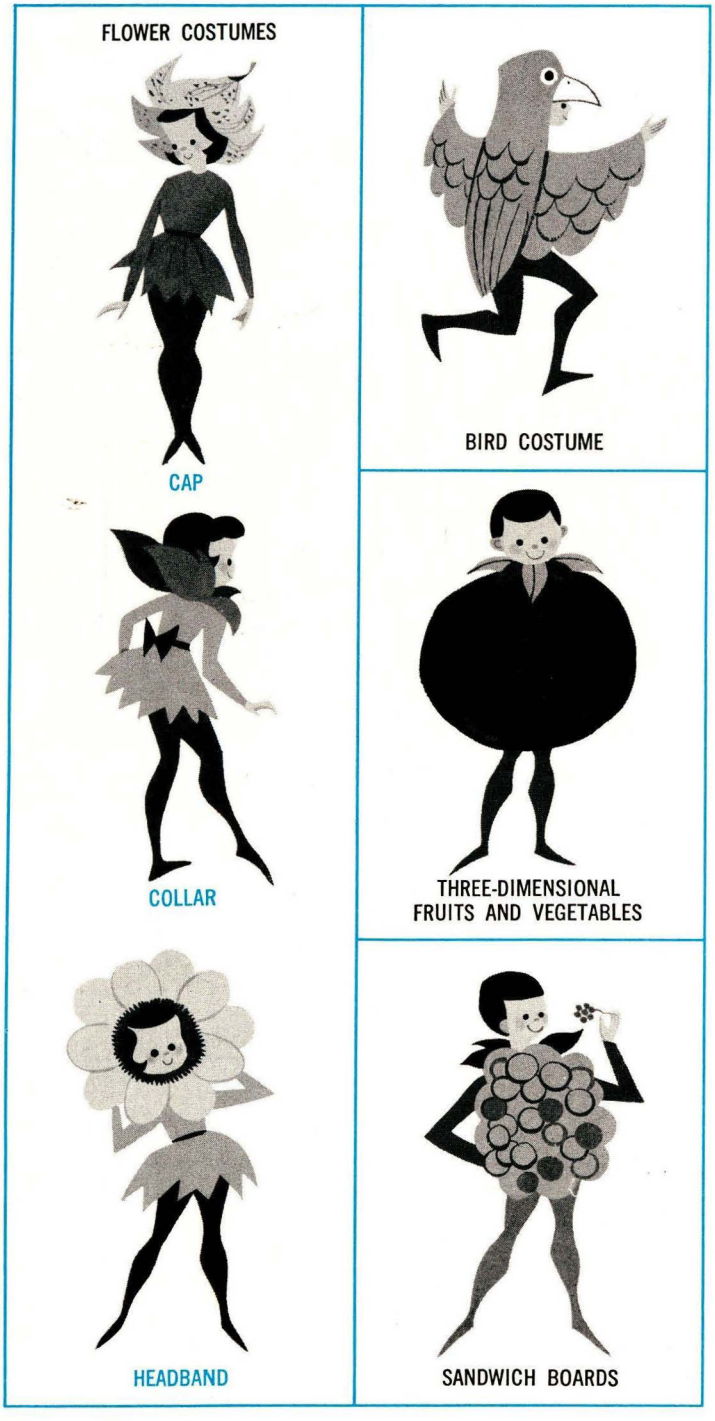

DELAWARE "FIRST STATE"
PENNSYLVANIA
DOVER
DELAWARE BAY
MARYLAND
MARYLAND
GARDEN CROPS
CHEMICALS


PISTIL
STAMEN
POLLEN SAC
PETAL
SEPAL
PARTS OF A FLOWER


WEATHER CHART
SUNNY
WINDY
CLOUDY
RAINY
SNOWY


HOW A STORM FORMS
STORM CLOUD GROWS
STORM CLOUD STARTS
MATURE STORM CLOUD
HOT AIR RISES
SEVERE DOWNDRAFTS
RAIN

costumes



Many occasions arise (plays, pageants, etc.) when a costume is a must but time is at a premium. For this reason the costumes here are purposely kept simple. They may be worn over regular clothing or slipped over leotards.

THREE-DIMENSIONAL FRUITS AND VEGETABLES An apple, tomato, orange, potato, or any fruit or vegetable that is globular in shape may be made this way. They show to best advantage worn over leotards of the same color as costume or green.

Cut off a two yard length of Crepe Paper in the appropriate color. Measure child from neck to hips and add six inches to get width. (For small child the 20″ width of a fold of Crepe Paper may be sufficient. For a taller child you will have to stitch or paste two widths together.) Turn down long sides one inch and stitch seams. Run a length of string or cloth tape through both seams (A). Along top seam paste or stitch a length of Green Crepe Paper cut in the shape of a calyx or leaf formation of fruit or vegetable you are making. Gather costume around child at neck and hips and tie in place. Arms may be confined inside costume or exposed by cutting slits on either side. Reinforce slits on the inside with masking tape to prevent tearing. When costume is on, stuff with loosely crushed tissue or newspaper through back slit to give it shape. Pin back opening closed.

SANDWICH BOARDS Fruits and vegetables that do not lend themselves easily to three-dimensional costumes such as grapes, corn, peas, and carrots, can be made like sandwich boards.

Cut two large fruit or vegetable shapes from lightweight cardboard. Cover with Crepe Paper in appropriate colors. Staple tapes across shoulders and at sides to tie (B).

FLOWER COSTUMES A flower can be suggested in costume three different ways depending upon its shape. You can make a cap, a collar or a headband.

Caps Bell-shaped flowers such as lilies, bluebells, etc. are best made like caps.

Cut one edge of a full fold of Crepe Paper into petal shapes to resemble the flower you wish to make. (Note diagram C.) Unfold crepe and cut off a length long enough to go around child's head plus one inch overlap (about 22″). Paste edges together. Gather straight edge together and tie with Spool Wire about 4″ from the end (D). Roll petals around a pencil to make them curl outward. Cut several leaves from Green Crepe Paper and paste to tip of flower. Wrap tip with a strip of Green Crepe Paper for a stem.

Collars Cup-shaped flowers such as roses, poppies and tulips can be made as collars. Cut petals the proper shape and color for the flower you wish to make.

Cut a band of Green Mat Paper 18″ long and 6″ wide. Fold lengthwise one inch from one edge. Along wide edge cut pointed scallop for calyx. Cut fold of Crepe Paper to 14″ width. Unfold and refold to make strip 10″ wide. Cut out petals (E). Make 3″ slits at center bottom. If you are making a rose, curl edges of each petal around a pencil and push together to crinkle (F). Fold over bottom tabs and staple together to cup each petal. Paste about 12 petals between fold of calyx arranging in three layers. Fold calyx up and staple together. Staple a ribbon to each end to tie around neck. When flower is on, fold petals down in front of face.

Headbands Daisies, pansies and other flowers that are more or less flat can be made like headbands that tie under the chin so the child's face is the center of the flower.

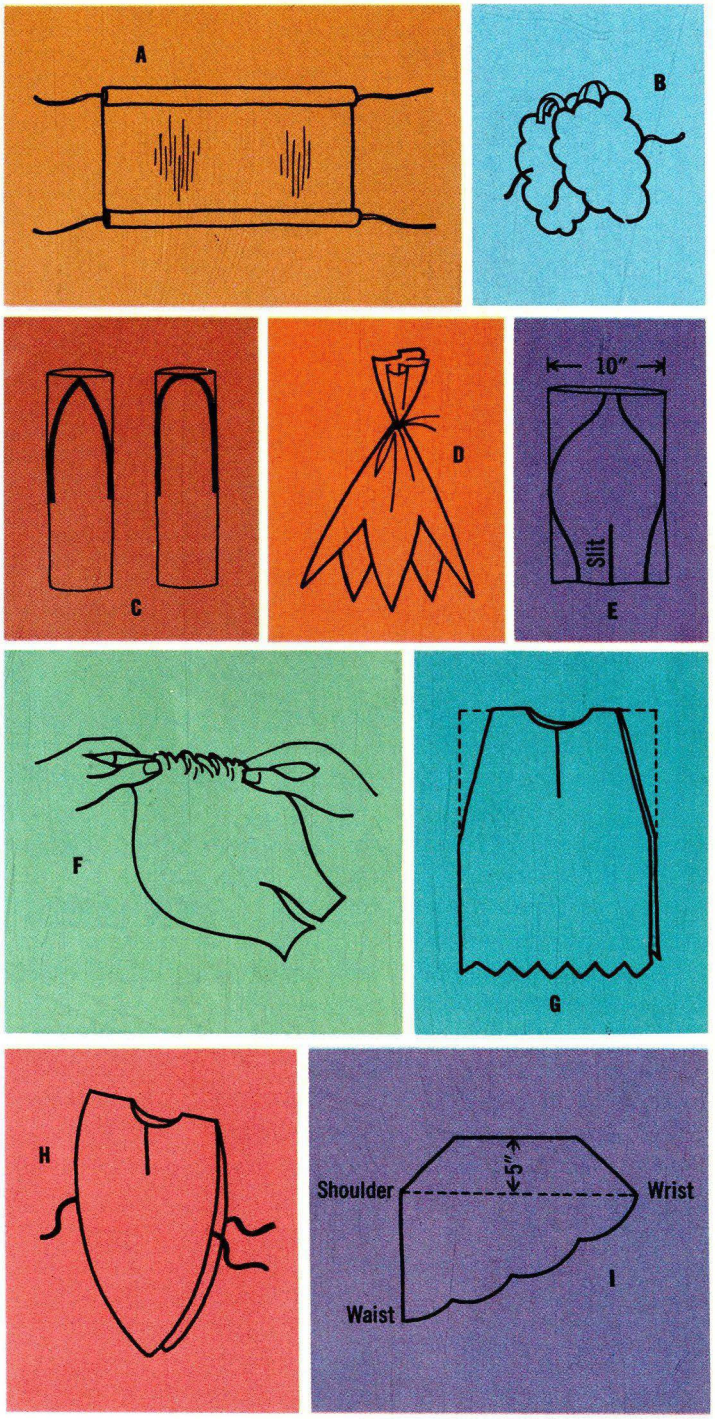
Cut a length of green ribbon long enough to go around head and tie under the chin. Cut out petals from Mat Paper or construction paper and staple along part of ribbon that will go around face. Overlap petals for fullness. Cut a four inch width of Crepe Paper (in the color of the center of the flower) across the fold and cut one edge into a fringe. Paste several rows of fringe along edge of petals. Fold back petals so they will stand out around face.

Tunic to wear with flowers Measure child from shoulder to a little above knee. Cut a length of Crepe Paper twice this measurement and double it over. Cut an opening for head. Taper shoulders to fit as in diagram G. Scallop bottom edge. Tie at waist with a wide Green Crepe Paper sash.

BIRD COSTUME HEAD: From a full 20″ fold of Crepe Paper cut off a length long enough to fit around child's head loosely and overlap one inch. Cover with Crepe Paper feathers. To make feathers, cut three-inch wide strips of Crepe Paper across the fold. Cut one edge into points. Paste in rows to the Crepe Paper base starting at the bottom and overlapping each row. Paste edges together to form a tube with the feathers on the inside. Gather one end closed and tie with Spool Wire. Flatten gathers and turn inside out. Slip over child's head to mark face opening and cut out. Cut out a triangle of Yellow Mat Paper and fold through center. Paste along edge of face opening for beak.

BODY: Cut out tunic as for flower costume cutting the bottom edge to a point as in diagram H. Cover with rows of feathers as for cap. Attach ribbons at waist to tie in place.

WINGS: Measure child from shoulder to wrist and from shoulder to waist. Cut out two wings from Crepe Paper following diagram I. Fold down on dotted line and paste or stitch edge to form sleeve. Cover wings with feathers also, if you wish. Pin at waist.



PAPER SCULPTURE

Paper can be folded into accordion pleats, curled over a dull knife blade, rolled into a tube, or crushed in your hand. These are just some of the ways in which a flat piece of paper can become a three-dimensional sculptural form. When these principles are combined, many interesting shapes and forms can be created.

BIRD IN FLIGHT Staple opposite corners of a four inch square of Mat Paper together to form a tube. Accordion-pleat a four by seven inch strip of paper. Make two slits on sides of bird and slip folded strip through for wings. Add Gummed Paper eyes and beak.

PAPER ANIMALS The rabbit, cat and frog are all made from strips of Mat Paper (cut from one to two inches wide), formed into circles and stapled together. The circles can be pinched and folded to get the proper contours. Features may be added with Gummed Paper.

THREE KINGS Form hollow tubes by overlapping four by six inch pieces of Mat Paper (or use cardboard paper cores). Make slightly smaller tubes for head and insert in top. Cut arms from Mat Paper and paste to sides. Cut crowns, features, etc. from Gummed Paper.

ANGEL Form a cone from a half circle of Mat Paper. Paste a small tube over tip of cone for head. Fringe a piece of Gummed Paper and stick around top of cone for collar. Cut arms and wings from Mat Paper. Cut slits in cone to hold arms and wings. Cut hair and halo from Yellow Gummed Paper and stick in place.

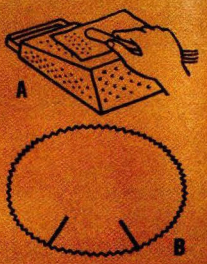
SEASHORE Imaginative scenes can be done in paper sculpture. This one, showing some of the creatures of the sea, uses several different sculptural forms.

The curved lines of the ocean waves are produced by scoring the paper first with a dull knife or point of the scissors blade. Then every other line is bent upwards and alternate lines bent down to give a three-dimensional effect.

The scallop shell starts out as a quarter circle. The edge is serrated and accordion-pleated along score lines drawn from the point out to the edge.

The starfish is a double thickness of Mat Paper, the center of the top star cut out. The edges are cut with pinking shears. The textured effect is obtained by placing Mat Paper over a cheese grater and rubbing back and forth firmly with the handle of a fork (A).

The crab is an oval cut out with pinking shears and slit as in diagram B. The slits are overlapped and pasted. Legs are cut with pinking shears and curled slightly over dull knife blade or scissors. Pincers are two small ovals slit and pasted together. Pincers and legs are pasted to under side of crab and another oval pasted to the bottom.



The general directions for making starchies are on page 6. On this page we have shown some of the whimsical creatures into which starchies can be made. Imaginative children and odd-shaped balloons will produce many others.

TURTLE Cut an 8″ green starchy in half for the shell. Cut out head, legs and tail from Green Gummed Crepe stuck back to back or use Mat Paper. Head is pasted to a 4″ length of Crepe Paper tubing (Instructions on page 5.) Markings on shell are made by dipping small pieces of Green Crepe Paper in starch and laying over shell. Press gently with a paper towel or facial tissue to absorb excess starch.

LADYBUG Cut a 5″ orange starchy in half for shell. Make a ball of Black Crepe Paper for head. Cover with another piece of Black Crepe to make it smooth and paste to shell. Stick on eyes and antennae cut from Gummed Crepe. Paste six black pipe cleaners under shell for legs. Decorate shell with Black Gummed Crepe dots.

LION Use a long sausage-shaped balloon for body and a round one for head. Cut a coarse fringe from Brown Crepe Paper about 4″ wide and paste around head for mane. Cut eyes and mouth from Gummed Crepe. Tail is a length of Brown Crepe Paper rope with a strip of fringe wrapped around the end. Front and hind legs are cut from Yellow Mat Paper and pasted to body.

SNOWMAN Paste two white starchies together, one a little smaller than the other. Add Gummed Crepe features, a Mat Paper hat and a Crepe Paper scarf.

FRUIT Use balloons that are as close to fruit shapes as possible, round balloons for apples, small ovals for pears, larger ovals for pineapple — experiment until you get the proper shape. Experiment too, with color by using several shades together for more realism. For example, two shades of yellow were used on the pear, then a strip of orange added on one side for the rosy effect. Crepe Paper stems and leaves are pasted on after starchies are dry.

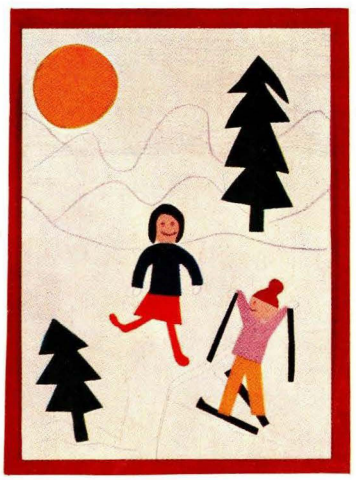
Pineapple is wrapped with alternating layers of Yellow and Beige Crepe Paper and allowed to dry resting on a flat surface so it stands by itself when dry. One inch squares of Yellow Crepe Paper are twisted through center to form little bow shapes and pasted all over pineapple. Leaves are cut (with pinking shears) from Green Crepe and pasted to top. Pineapple can be cut in half and used as a container (candy dish or napkin holder, perhaps). Cut in a pointed scallop design (A) around center.

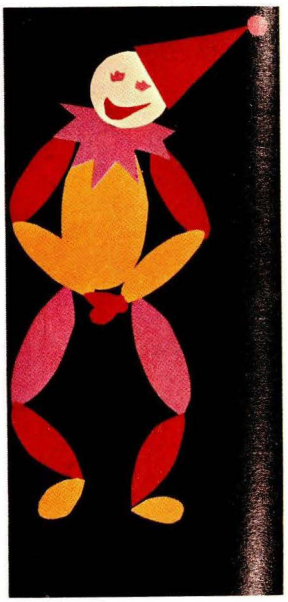
STARCHIES

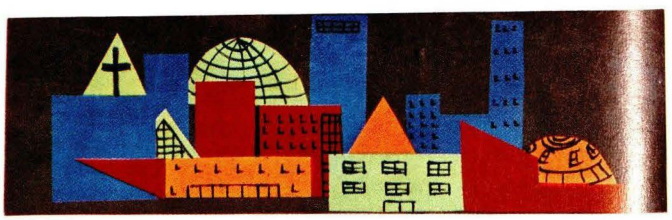
GUMMED PAPER CRAFT

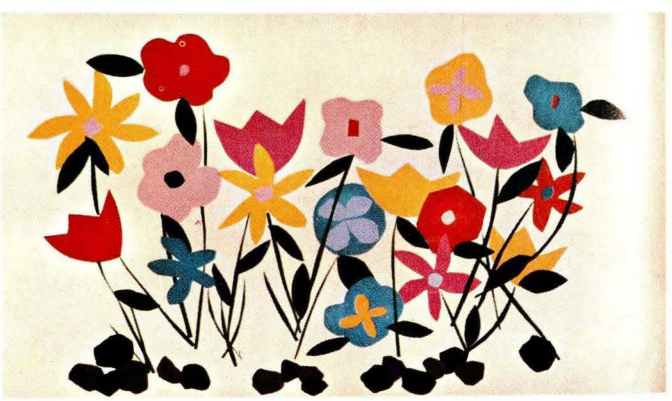
Gummed Papers have limitless possibilities — for lettering and designs on posters, bulletin boards and maps; for features on dolls and puppets; for designs on greeting cards — in other words to add a colorful decorative motif to almost any project. You will note the use of Dennison Gummed Paper and Gummed Crepe Paper throughout this book in conjunction with other materials. Here we have shown ways in which it can be used as an art medium in itself.

Use it occasionally to replace the conventional crayon drawings for art lessons. With cut paper designs a simplicity is achieved as well as highly decorative and colorful designs.









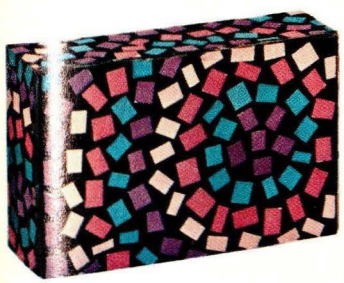
MOSAICS Mosaics, in their original form, are bits of glass or stone embedded in cement. A similar effect can be obtained by sticking squares of Gummed Paper on Mat Paper or construction paper. Either smooth Gummed Paper or Gummed Crepe may be used to make paper mosaics; or both may be combined for a variety in texture.

Cut paper into strips on the paper cutter or with scissors. Then snip into squares, keeping each color separate. (Size of square will depend on size of design. One-half to three-quarters inch is a good workable size.) Use Mat Paper or construction paper for background. Sketch picture or design lightly in pencil. Then fill in areas by placing gummed squares close together following outline of design. Occasionally a square may have to be cut down to fit design. Because of the texture of Gummed Crepe, notice the pleasing tonal effect obtained by placing squares at different angles

Children's stories can inspire imaginative art. "Little Black Sambo" was the inspiration for the tiger with an umbrella mosaic.

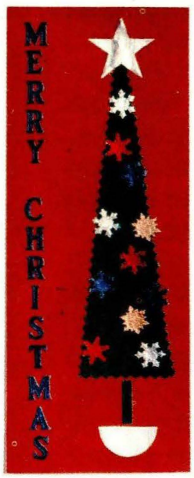
Signs of spring, flowers, nature, all suggest a picture that a child might work into a colorful design.

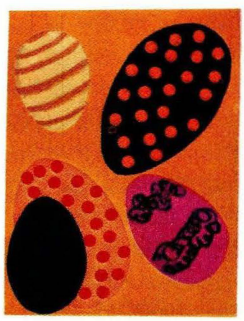
Cardboard boxes or tin cans can be painted then decorated with Gummed Paper mosaics in conventional or abstract designs. To make them more durable, brush on a thin coat of white shellac or spray with a clear plastic coating.



GREETING CARDS See how many designs can be made using the basic shapes of the circle, square and triangle and their variations. Gummed Dots, Lettersets and Seals can be added for extra decoration.

First cut out card from Mat Paper or construction paper to fit envelope. Then cut designs from Gummed Papers and stick in place.





CREPE PAPER TWIST

First learn the simple steps to make Crepe Paper Twist and Rope on page 5, Instructions E and F. Then see the many things that can be done with it.

JIFFY WEAVING This is a very simple form of weaving. From it you can make coasters, hot plate mats and baskets.

COASTER Cut out a four inch circle from medium-weight cardboard. Draw a circle in the center about one and a half inches in diameter. Divide outer edge of circle into equal segments (eight is enough for a circle this size) and cut one-eighth inch wide slits from edge to center section (A). Cover center of coaster on both sides with Gummed Crepe or Crepe Paper.

To weave, double a strand of Crepe Twist (made from one inch wide strips of Crepe) and slip over one section. Weave in and out around coaster from center out, alternating strands (B). Apply paste to outer edge of circle when weaving last row so twist will not slip off.

For a two color effect, splice two different colors of twist together and double strand at joining. (To splice Crepe Paper Twist, untwist ends of two strands and paste together. When paste has dried, retwist.)

To moisture-proof coaster give it several thin coats of white shellac or plastic spray.

HOT PLATE MAT Weave the same as coaster using a thicker cardboard form. (Corrugated cardboard works fine because it is easy to cut.) Cut Crepe Paper one inch to one inch and a half wide to make twist. Mats can be made in squares, rectangles, etc. as well as circles.

BASKET The cardboard fruit and vegetable trays from the market make good forms for weaving baskets. However, you should reinforce sides with masking tape before cutting slits because this type of pressed cardboard is very brittle. Cut Crepe Paper about one and a half inches wide to make twist. Cover center and bottom with Gummed Crepe or Crepe Paper. Cut evenly spaced one-eighth inch wide slits down sides and weave same as for coaster and mat.

WEAVING WITH A LOOM This type of weaving is nearest to textile weaving.

To Make Loom: Cut a piece of firm cardboard the size you wish mat to be. Around all four sides cut out half-inch deep notches about one-half inch apart. Or you may use an old wooden picture frame by nailing brads around all four outside edges one-half inch apart.

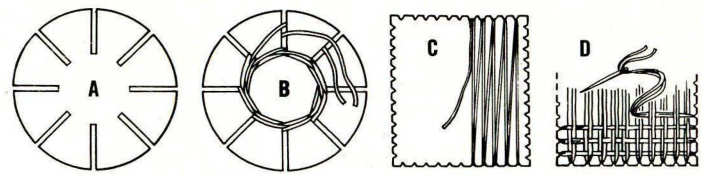
To Wind Loom: Attach strand of twist to one corner of loom with tape and bring strand out through first notch (or brad), across loom and around first notch on opposite side of loom, then back through first notch again. Continue winding loom so that there are two strands of twist in each notch (C). Tape end under loom. Make any necessary joinings at the edge of loom. Note: It is important to wind loom very loosely because the strands will be taken up considerably with the weaving.

To Weave: Thread a double strand of Crepe Twist through a tapestry needle and starting at lower left corner, weave over and under the strands (D). When edge is reached put the strand into the first notch, and out the next, then weave back to the opposite side. Be careful that this row is started **under** the first strand if you went **over** it on the previous row so that the weaving will alternate correctly. Continue in this way until the mat is complete. Spray with plastic coating to stiffen before removing from loom. Slip mat off loom and stitch around outside edge to keep twist from raveling. Clip loops to form a fringe if you wish.

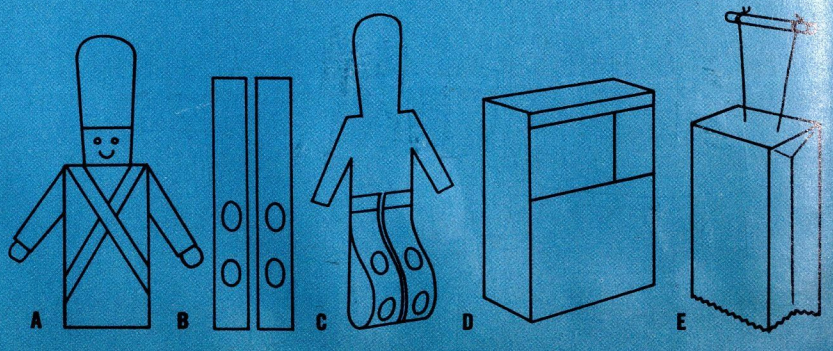
DECORATING CONTAINERS WITH TWIST Many ordinary boxes and tins normally thrown away can be transformed into decorative useful objects by adding a colorful jacket of Crepe Paper Twist. Don't overlook the possibilities of fruit juice cans, ice cream cartons, candy boxes, and the like. Crepe Rope can be used in this same way to cover larger objects such as waste baskets.

Make twist from one inch strips of Crepe Paper. Spread a thin layer of paste over lower part of can or box and starting at the bottom, wind strand of twist tightly and evenly around it. Continue until object is completely covered. For a striped effect, change colors every inch or so. Twist can also be applied in a design pattern as well as spiraled.

ROPE MAT Make Crepe Paper Rope from the full width fold. Form mat by winding rope around itself applying paste around edge as you go along. Work with mat on a flat surface so it will remain flat and smooth when finished. Work in this manner until mat is desired size. Moisture-proof mat with two or three thin coats of white shellac or plastic spray.



PUPPETS



There are many different types of puppets. Finger puppets, hand puppets and puppets on strings (called marionettes) are some of them. Here we have shown some of the simpler ones that can be made and manipulated by young children.

FINGER PUPPETS

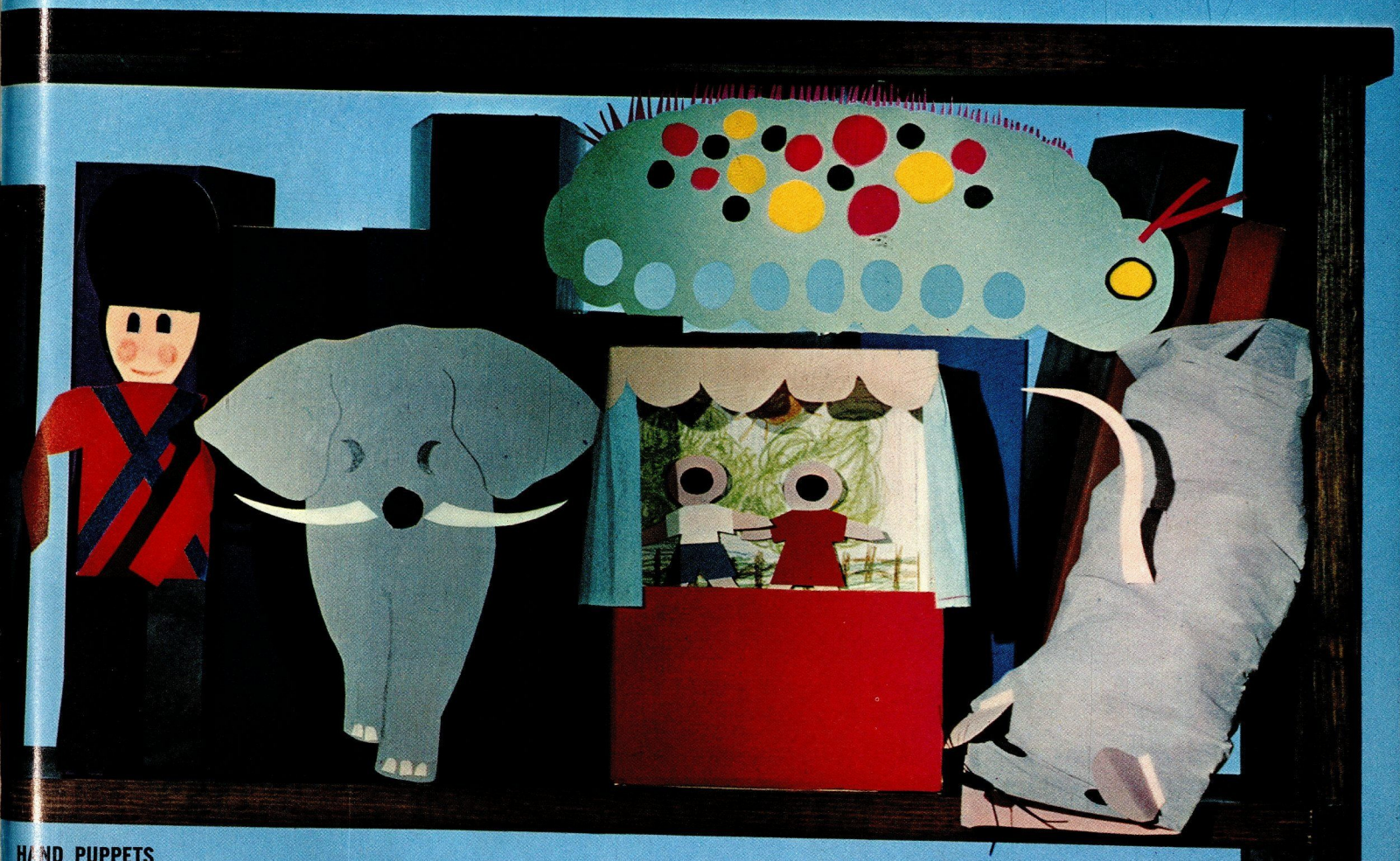
Toy soldier Cut soldier from Mat Paper following diagram A. Add features and decorations with Gummed Paper. For legs, cut two strips of Black Mat Paper eight inches long and one inch wide. Cut two finger holes in each strip as in diagram B. Paste strips to back of soldier. Bend back legs and paste ends as in diagram C. Slip first and second fingers through holes to make soldier march.

Centipede Cut out centipede shape from Mat Paper. Along bottom edge cut out eight holes for fingers. Add whimsical touches with Gummed Paper. To animate centipede, place all eight fingers through holes and wiggle them across a flat surface.

Elephant Cut out a simple elephant shape, front view minus trunk, from Mat Paper. Cut out a hole where trunk should be for finger.

MINIATURE THEATER A cereal box can be cut down to make the puppet stage. Tape box cover closed, then cut out a section from the front (D). Make two round holes in back large enough to poke finger through. Cover box with Gummed Paper. Add Crepe Paper curtains. Draw a scene in crayon on background if you wish. Cut out puppets from Mat Paper following pattern on this page. You may leave them as simple silhouettes or dress them with Gummed Paper.

To Operate: Paint a little face on the tips of first fingers. Poke fingers through holes and slip puppet over fingers.



HAND PUPPETS

Animals Overlap and paste a fourteen inch square of Crepe Paper to form a tube with the grain running around the tube. Cut one end into a point for mouse (or cut to resemble general contour of animal you are making). Fold a piece of pink construction paper in half and slip into opening. Trim construction paper to fit opening. Then paste edges together to form mouth that will open and close. Cut features from construction paper and paste in place.

To Manipulate: Place hand in tube with fingers in top section of mouth and thumb in bottom section. Open and close hand to make puppet speak.

Dolls Among the many things you can use to make heads are tubes covered with Gummed Paper, styrofoam balls (hollow out a finger hole at bottom), balls of crushed tissue covered with a square of Crepe Paper (insert a small cardboard tube in neck for finger). Add features and hair with Gummed Paper and Crepe. A strip of Crepe Paper folded over and pasted into a tube serves as a dress. Gather one open edge and paste around neck. Gummed Crepe hands may be stuck to each side.

Paper bag marionette Make two small holes in bottom of a paper bag (5 lb. size) and insert a four foot length of string through holes. Tie ends of strings to a popsicle stick (E). Stuff bag with newspaper or tissue and tie closed with wire or tape. Make arms and legs from one and one-half inch strips of Crepe Paper folded over each other to form catsteps (Instruction W, page 8). Paste to bag. Add features with Gummed Paper and dress in Crepe Paper.

The bouncy quality of the legs will give an animated effect by just jiggling the string. To animate arms tie two strings to the ends of another popsicle stick and attach one to each arm.

Mobiles

Mobiles are designs in motion. Children are fascinated by their ever-changing patterns and enjoy the challenge involved in making them balance.

Mobiles consist of separate pieces (either abstract shapes or suggesting actual things) that are related through balance, form and color. The shapes are balanced from threads and wires to form pleasing designs. **Important: When making mobiles, always start at the bottom and work up to maintain balance without constant change.** (Very simple mobiles, without any balance problem, can be made by suspending shapes from wire hoops or coat hangers.)

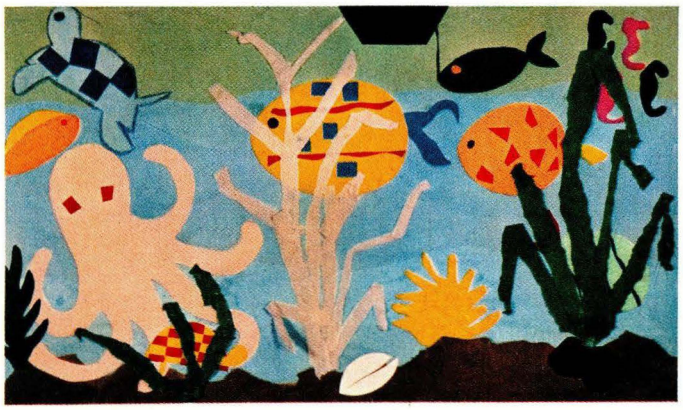
To make mobiles you will need nylon thread, #7 Covered Wire (or coat hangers) and wire cutters. The actual material for the designs can be almost anything colorful and decorative.

Gummed Crepe Paper can be used very effectively. Stick pieces back to back and cut into various shapes. Decorate each side with smaller pieces of Gummed Crepe to form a pleasing pattern. Attach to lengths of thread and suspend from wires in a design similar to the one shown here.

Another pleasing effect can be obtained by dipping pieces of Crepe Paper in liquid laundry starch. Lay on a piece of waxed paper to let dry smooth. When dry, crepe will stiffen and shapes can be cut out. Outline designs with Crepe Paper Twist, Wire or Black Mat Paper.

Crepe Paper Rope can also be dipped in starch and arranged in a pattern on waxed paper. When dry the designs will keep their shape and can be suspended from thread or wire.

The whole class can participate in making a mural for the classroom. Decide on a theme and let each child make a part of the design. It might be a view of their own town, an imaginative underwater scene or a subject that is being studied in class. The bulletin board or a section of the blackboard is a good spot for a mural. Cover background with Crepe Paper and let pupils cut out designs from Gummed Papers and stick in place. Children's vivid imaginations can make this a most rewarding project.



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